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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Duke University

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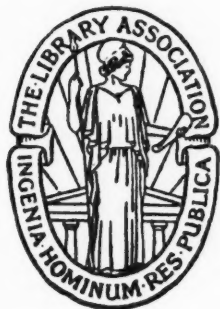
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LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHAUCER HOUSE, MALET PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1

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Correction :

Abstract No. 3738. Citation should read 1953, *not* 1954.

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF LIBRARIANSHIP

3990 Studies in the History of Libraries. V. The English Domestic Library in the Nineteenth Century

Raymond Irwin

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (10) October 1954, 382—389. Bibliog.

(See Abstracts Nos. 3568—69, 3775) Various types of domestic library began to develop after 1800 A.D. and were supplemented by co-operative provision through the Mechanics' Institutes and by other means. Would-be readers in remoter districts were greatly handicapped. The social background and the traditional attitude towards popular education are described, with examples of farm-house libraries at the end of the century.

M.B.

3991 The American contribution to foreign library establishment and rehabilitation

Flora B. Ludington

Lib. Q., 24 (2) April 1954, 192—204.

An historical account of the international aspects of American librarianship from 1877, when 16 American librarians were present at the founding of the Library Association in London, to the present day. The American contribution to all aspects of international librarianship is discussed, including the production of the joint 1908 cataloguing code, the influence of the Decimal Classification abroad, American participation in international library conferences, including IFLA, Unesco; American help to war-damaged libraries after both world wars, the American influence on education for librarianship.

J.A.T.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

3992 Unesco work and method illustrated by the library programs

Luther H. Evans

Lib. Q., 24 (2) April 1954, 92—100.

The Director-General of Unesco outlines the library programme of that body. The Delhi Public Library and a similar one in Medellin, Colombia, along with the Bibliographical Centre at Rio de Janeiro are pilot projects aimed at demonstrating librarianship in certain areas. Seminars held at these projects and travel fellowships to them contribute to library education. Unesco has also established a Clearing-house to enable libraries to dispose of their duplicates.

Its efforts in lowering international postage rates for books, its book- and gift-coupon schemes are some of the ways in which Unesco has furthered international co-operation among librarians.

J.A.T.

3993 International Congress of Libraries and Documentation Centres, Brussels, 11th to 18th September, 1955

F.I.D. Informations, 4 (8—9) August—September 1954, 29—40.

The history and aims of the Congress are described and details of the organization of the 1955 Congress are given. The main theme is "The tasks and responsibilities of libraries and documentation centres in modern life". The full programme of the Congress is given, together with programmes of the congresses of the three participating organizations: the Third International Congress of Libraries, organized by I.F.L.A., the Fourth Congress of Music Libraries, organized by the I.A.M.L., and the 22nd International Conference on Documentation, organized by F.I.D. Those wishing to attend should write to Mr. J. A. Baby, 8, rue de Hagenau, Strasbourg, B.-Rh., France.

A.A.

3994 First International Congress on Medical Librarianship, London, July 20—26, 1953

L. Margueriete Prime

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 42 (1) January 1954, 32—35. (reprinted from Spec. Libs. 44, October 1953, 338—340).

A very brief survey. [The Congress papers are printed in full in *Libri*, 3 (3) 1954].

G.R.P.

3995 Die Aufgabe einer internationalen Arbeitsgemeinschaft der öffentlichen Musikbibliotheken

[The task of an international syndicate of public music libraries]

Alfons Ott

B. u. Bild., 6 (7—8) July—August 1954: Musikbücherei 1 (4—5) May—August 1954, 33—36.

The former co-editor of *Musikbücherei* and president of the International Commission for Music Public Libraries outlines his plan. The aim of further education is stated to be *homo ludens* and music, active as well as passive participation, provides an international basis. The recently founded *Fontes Artis Musicae* is envisaged as but part of an international information bureau for music.

A.J.D.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

(See also Abstract No. 4087)

3996 Training for Librarians and Documentalists

Aslib Proc., 6 (2) May 1954, 117—119.

Reprints a resolution adopted by the International Library Committee, refers to a comment by the Library Association, and publishes a memorandum *Training of Documentalists* sent by Aslib to F.I.D. This disagrees with the L.A. viewpoint, finds fault with the L.A. examinations, and stresses the difference between *Librarians* and *Information Officers*. The latter need special training in the techniques of exploiting information.

D.J.F.

3997 Training in Library Science (4) Teaching normative principles

S. R. Ranganathan

Annals of Library Science, 1 (3) September 1954, 162—173.

The author distinguishes between the techniques of teaching by 'telling facts' and by 'reasoning and inference'. He considers that training for librarianship has in the past relied too much on the first technique and is only now developing the second, supporting his contention with some personal experiences from thirty years' teaching. The increasingly turbulent expansion of knowledge needs a more flexible profession. The cleavage between special and public libraries is due to the inflexibility of the latter. The difficulties can be overcome by better teaching based on the acquisition of the normative principles of library science on which practice is, or should be, founded.

B.C.V.

3998 More attention to correspondence instruction

D. Kogotkov and G. Fonotov

Bibliotekar' (USSR), (7) July 1954, 27—29.

The authors advocate the establishment of a special correspondence institute. The pressure of work is now so great that teachers in institutes are overworked, there is not sufficient secretarial help, the marking of exercises is sometimes in confusion, and there is a lack of textbooks. To aid students there are five consultation points at Moscow, Rostov, Saratov, Gorki and Frunze (Kirghistan). All students starting the second course must go to Moscow for an interview.

K.G.

3999 Demonstration of in-service training

California State Library

News Notes of Calif. Libs., 49 (3) July 1954, 376-383. Illus.

Survey in 1952 revealed that many librarians holding professional posts had little or no professional training. Such training is provided in the larger libraries by the libraries themselves, but in smaller units, where it is most needed, it is impossible. The State Library therefore decided to have training materials and prepare demonstrations. It was decided to restrict training to simple reference books. A committee of county librarians and representatives of the State Library staff compiled a manual covering twelve out of eighty titles common to most libraries. It included the text of two filmstrips, one on the *World Almanac*, the other on *Webster's New International Dictionary*, together with a few practice questions on both filmstrips, which were available for loan or purchase. The total attendance was about 350. The emphasis was on the importance of training rather than on techniques. A selected list of reading on library aids is given.

J.M.B.

LIBRARY SERVICES: GENERAL SURVEYS, INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL

4000 World-wide task of literature bureaux

Unesco Bull., 8 (7) July 1954, 69-71.

Brief accounts taken from the Unesco report: *Literature bureaux and production centres (Education abstracts, 6 (2))* describing the activities of the bureaux in Africa, Latin America and other similar areas where the population is largely illiterate. Details are given of publishing ventures, of the establishment of libraries and the ensuring of effective distribution of reading material.

D.H.

4001 Patterns of library government and coverage in European nations

Leon Carnovsky

Lib. Q., 24 (2) April 1954, 138-153.

The author presents a brief survey, country by country, of the organization of public library services in France, England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany and Soviet Russia. No attempt is made to evaluate the patterns of organization, which vary from the centralization found in France or Scandinavia to the decentralization in Switzerland or Great Britain.

J.A.T.

4002 Library development in Latin America and the Caribbean: achievements and handicaps

Carlos Víctor Penna

Lib. Q., 24 (2) April 1954, 169—177.

Until the present century library services were little in evidence in Latin America. Today the position has changed, largely through the efforts of Unesco and the Organization of American States, by scholarships to the United States, etc. Much still needs to be done in education for librarianship, in establishing national bibliographies, documentation centres, and in making the scattered book collection more available to those who need them. There are very few school libraries in the area, but children's libraries have been highly successful. The author is Libraries Specialist in the Unesco Regional Center at Havana.

J.A.T.

4003 Awakening library consciousness in the Middle East
Lawrence S. Thompson

Lib. Q., 24 (2) April 1954, 154—168.

By Western European standards the libraries and librarianship of the Middle East are very deficient. But any attempt to create an overall library service in this area should take into account its political, social, and economic peculiarities. No attempt should be made to force a Western pattern. The area is fabulously rich in manuscripts, but the collections are scattered, badly catalogued and administered. Except in Turkey, any type of national bibliography is non-existent. The university and academic libraries are badly organized, while public libraries in the Western sense hardly exist. Egypt leads in library education, but over the area the status and salary of the librarian is extremely low. Perhaps the most striking advances are being made in library work with children.

J.A.T.

4004 ASFEC Library programme

Unesco Bull., 8 (11—12) November—December 1954, 129—131. Illus.

The Arab States Fundamental Education Centre, Egypt, began operations in December 1952 and this article describes its library development and training programme begun in April 1953. The procedure in establishing the public library units is described; these are sponsored by local community organizations and staffed by local part-time volunteers. The administration, similar to the county centre method in Great Britain is described; and regular activities which range from story hours to village planning are listed. Details are given of the libraries already opened and of the assistance given to the school libraries. Brief mention is also made of the training

programme and the article ends with an appeal for gifts of professional literature and books for children. D.H.

[See also Ontario Lib. Rev., 38 (3) August 1954, 235—240 and Ind. Lib. 9 (2) September 1954, 58—69]

4005 Wilhelm Brambach und die Reorganisation der Grossherzoglich Badischen Hof- und Landesbibliothek in Karlsruhe (1874—1904)

[Wilhelm Brambach and the reorganisation of the Grossherzoglich Badische Hof- und Landesbibliothek in Karlsruhe (1874—1904)]

Ulrich Weber

Arbeiten aus dem Bibliothekar-Lehrinstitut des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, (3) 1954, 73p. Port. Frontis. Facsim. Plan. Bibliog. *(Abridged translation available).

The Badische Hofbibliothek, which dates back beyond 1528, numbered over 110,000 vols. in 1872 when it was taken over by the philologist Brambach at the vital time of its removal to a new building. He reorganized the books in a single year according to a stricter subject arrangement, and began to replace the inadequate existing catalogues by a new alphabetical catalogue in broad subject divisions, the printing of which was completed just before Brambach's retirement in 1904. The working of the library was modernized, the staff increased, and the rules greatly relaxed, so that the use made of the library increased accordingly; in its liberal policy it was far ahead of other German libraries. Brambach also found time for many original contributions to bibliographical and other scholarship.

M.B.L.

4006 Library Association Prize Essay, 1954: Memorandum on a National Library System

Robert F. Ashby

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (11) November 1954, 417—422.

An outline of the needs and purposes of a new library service is based on the supposition that every form of library has been destroyed during a war, and professional staff is non-existent. Administration would be the responsibility of a revised system of local government, under the general supervision of a department of the Ministry of Education. Three types of library are envisaged: (i) Libraries of Conservation formed for the preservation of one copy of every book available, although responsibility for collection in specialized subjects would be shared amongst them; (ii) Regional Information Libraries, whose large stock, kept fully up-to-date, would be freely accessible to the public; and (iii) Borough and Country District Libraries meeting the needs of the majority of the general public. Staff recruitment and training would be based on the provision of staff for the three types of library, with an additional class of library administrators.

M.B.

4007 Libraries and librarianship in Northern Ireland

T. MacCallum Walker

Libri, 4 (4) 1954, 315—329. Bibliog.

A detailed account of the Northern Ireland libraries from 1726 is given. In chronological order first the ecclesiastical and university libraries are described and then the rate-supported urban public libraries, the first being Belfast in 1888. There are now nine separate urban authorities. Expenditure per head is 17.5d. (U.K. 54.9d.), the difference being partly caused by a rate limitation of 3d. in £1 (removed in 1946). County libraries were begun in 1922 and expenditure is 17.1d. Governmental, special and religious libraries are briefly described. There is no school of librarianship. There is little library co-operation. Future developments can be expected from the Northern Ireland Library Advisory Council (1949) but progress is unlikely without some form of integration based on the counties as library authorities.

J.A.F.

4008 The Library Survey

John Adams Lowe

Can. Lib. Assn. Bull., 11 (2) October 1954, 64—65.

New developments and techniques as well as justifications of claims for the educational and cultural significance of libraries have made surveys necessary. New assessments of the service provided have to be made, and programmes and surveys result, and are symbolic of the trends in various fields towards planning and scientific measurement. An objective, thorough and impartial survey is an effective means of publicity. There are several types: the self-survey (the library's own); the question and answer (by lay groups); the subjective analysis (expert studies problems); the objective analysis (scientific method). The A.L.A. has produced *The Library Survey*, a manual by E. W. McDiarmid; *Post War Standards*, and the *Public Library Inquiry*. The author recommends the subjective analysis in which an expert librarian studies the service. He can help the library to make the most of its assets.

J.M.B.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION, INCLUDING UNION CATALOGUES

(See also Abstract No. 4091)

4009 Development of publication exchanges

Unesco Bull., 8 (8—9) August—September 1954, 86—91.

Changes are being proposed in the work plan of the Unesco Clearing House so that more of Unesco's limited funds may be applied to specific library projects. The new policy will compel the clearing house to limit its general information activity on exchanges,

responsibility for which will be transferred to national centres. The *Unesco Bulletin for libraries* will continue, but the number of free copies will be reduced. The functioning of the OEEC Documents Exchange Scheme is described giving details of the national centres handling the Scheme, the contributions from various countries and the dissemination and reproduction of the documents. A list is given of the names and addresses of the existing exchange centres, and brief details are given of the new Italian exchange bureau, the U.S. Agriculture publications exchange and a new service for agricultural sciences begun by the Institute Interamericanos de Ciencias Agricolas (Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences) and also of the activities and resources of the Scientific Clearing House of the Inter-American Building Centre, Bogota.

D.H.

4010 National and international centers for exchange of publications; with special attention to the United States Book Exchange, Inc.

Alice Dulany Ball

Libri, 4 (3) 1954, 226—235.

The Smithsonian Institution (U.S.) established (1867) the International Exchange Service for the exchange of official documents and publications of private institutions. After the Brussels Convention (1886) other governments formed similar centres (usually in the national library). By World War II 31 centres outside the U.S. were operating within the I.E.S. After the war two temporary bodies, the (British) Inter-Allied Book Centre and the American Book Center for War-Devastated Libraries, Inc., helped to alleviate some of the wartime destruction. In 1946 Unesco's Clearing House for Publications became the largest single exchange network. The United States Book Exchange, Inc. (1948) is a privately-supported national and international exchange centre. Participating libraries pay in proportion to their requests. There is no contact between libraries, the centre receiving and distributing all material.

J.A.F.

4011 The United States Book Exchange

A.C.L.S. Newsl., 5 (2) 1954, 48—49.

Sponsored by national learned societies and library organizations, the United States Book Exchange has operated on a non-profit making basis for six years as a co-operative clearing house for the national and international exchange of publications. Exchanges are effected by circulation of lists and members are assured of fair distribution by a revolving priority system. Within reason contributions are expected to equal withdrawals. Most types of publication are accepted, except newspapers. Enquiries to be addressed to the United States Book Exchange, c/o Library of Congress, Washington.

A.W.

4012 The Present State of Library Co-operation in Germany

R. Juchhoff

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (11) November 1954, 423—427

Several new schemes for co-operation between German libraries are described, in particular those sponsored by Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. Foremost is the provision of foreign periodicals, and whilst many are located in several libraries, a scheme of subject specialization (Sondersammelgebiet) has proved to be of value for ensuring that at least one copy of the more important foreign periodicals may be found in West Germany. Whilst these periodicals are distributed to libraries by Forschungsgemeinschaft, foreign books are the responsibility of individual libraries although a measure of financial assistance is accorded them, and a similar method of subject specialization is in operation. About 400 West German libraries participate in active co-operation, and in spite of the lack of union catalogues, about 200,000 volumes were handled in 1952. Several attempts to compile union catalogues are in progress, a notable one being of the university and research libraries of North-Rhine-Westphalia, which is expected to contain over 1m. titles when completed. The use of photographic processes in the compilation of this catalogue is a notable feature. A special project is the publication of a union catalogue of foreign books acquired by West German libraries, begun in 1951; a similar publication containing about 25,000 titles of periodicals is expected to be printed in 1956.

M.B.

4013 Probleme des Leihverkehrs der deutschen Bibliotheken

[Problems of inter-library lending in Germany]

C. Köttelwesch

Zs. f. Bibliothekswesen u. Bibliographie, 1 (2) 1954, 89—101.

The structure of the inter-library lending system has undergone a fundamental change; whereas most volumes used to be lent by the state libraries, this burden is now shared by libraries of all kinds. The change has been brought about mainly by the war damage suffered by many of the larger libraries. 229,368 vols. were lent to other libraries in Western Germany in 1952, whilst some 65,000 requisitions could not be met. If university libraries are considered alone only 45—50% of the demands could be met. 80% of the books supplied were in the hands of the borrowing libraries within three weeks. A special problem is that of financing loans; at present they vary from 20 Dpf. to over DM 1. The ideal arrangement was the pre-war one whereby each library bore the costs it incurred, the lending library paying postage outward and the borrowing library the return postage. Although the supply of microfilms in place of lending the actual work has been used to some extent, this

method of avoiding the absence of recent scientific publications from the owning library has not proved as popular as might have been expected because the cost of making the microfilm is usually higher than the cost of borrowing the original.

K.G.

4014 **Der auswärtige Leihverkehr in Nordrhein-Westfalen im Rechnungsjahr 1953/54**

[External loans in North Rhine Westphalia in 1953/54]

Werner Krieg

Mitteilungsblatt (Nordrhein-Westfalen), N.F. 4 (3—4) 1 August 1954, 68—75. Tables.

(i) Participating libraries. The Library Association of North Rhine-Westphalia has asked the Ministry of Education to define the place of university libraries in the interlending system. The present vagueness causes practical difficulties. (ii) Extent of interlending and share of individual libraries. 76 libraries sent in returns. This year figures were required for requests made and received, not just those satisfied. A total of 156,794 requests were received and 84,461 made. 61,576 volumes were lent and 65,281 borrowed. Tables give the statistics for individual libraries. The particulars given do not show why about two thirds of requests could not be satisfied by the major libraries. In Cologne 18,837 requests were not met because the books were on loan elsewhere, 1,327 because they were not for loan and 16,640 because they were not in stock. These figures are not representative. Books are also lent outside the official scheme. (iii) Finance. The Ministry of Education again contributed to the cost of interlending so that books may now be lent free by the main libraries to others in North Rhine-Westphalia. It is hoped thereby to reach the pre-war position when no postage was charged to the borrower. (iv) Interlending in practice. The memorandum of January 1954 from the committee of the Association appears to be helping to remove some difficulties.

R.C.

4015 **Bibliography co-operation and the National Central Library**

S. P. L. Filon

Bibliography and Book stock, London and Home Counties Branch of the Library Association, 1954, 47—56.

The N.C.L. has been fully occupied as a clearing house for inter-library loans and the bibliographical function has not been developed as fully as in some bibliographical centres in the U.S.A. Only a small number of subject requests is handled. Verification of details involves the use of many bibliographies and visits to the

British Museum Library. Local libraries might usefully buy more bibliographical tools and thus help to reduce the amount of checking done at N.C.L. A British bibliographical centre might include the following work: (i) verification of titles (mainly foreign) required on loan and not traced locally; (ii) supplying information regarding bibliographies; (iii) producing short booklists; (iv) providing information on rare or old books; (v) dealing with subject requests; (vi) supplying information to libraries about specialist sources of information. Concludes by outlining the materials and staff required to equip the centre for these additional functions.

W.

4016 Subject specialisation in British libraries

S. P. L. Filon

Libri, 4 (3) 1954, 203—215. Bibliog.

Neither interlending nor legal deposit can provide complete coverage of increasing printed records. Subject specialization is more successful. A British Library Association committee has produced a plan for complete coverage of useful English and foreign material but its adoption is uncertain. The failure of the British Museum Library and the National Central Library in this field is briefly described. Subject specialization is carried on in the London Metropolitan Borough Libraries (1948) and in the South Eastern Regional System (1949) for British books. £200 per annum is spent by each of the 28 LMB Libraries. The expenditure of the 84 libraries in the SERS is based on income and allotted subject(s). The scope of both schemes is likely to be extended. Co-operation between university libraries and between special and research libraries is slight or nonexistent.

J.A.F.

4017 The Midwest Inter-Library Center in Chicago

R. T. Esterquest

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (9) September 1954, 336—342.

(See Abstract No. 3592).

4018 The Bibliographical Center for Research, Rocky Mountain Region [In Norwegian]

Gerd Birkelund Krag

Norsk årbok for bibliotek og forskning, 3, 1954, 86—93.

From the original intention of forming a reference collection for scholars and students in Denver, Colorado, and district, the Center now aims to co-ordinate the resources and services of libraries over a wide area and to act as a clearing-house for interlibrary loans. For this work a union catalogue has been built up by supplementing

a copy of the LC catalog with records of local holdings, and the formation of a collection of 10,000 bibliographies. Some 12,000 inquiries are received each year. Plans for the future include: the foundation of a regional deposit library for less-used works, the acquisition or copying of basic and special works, and possibly, subject specialization for book purchase.

W.

4019 Report of the Committee on Bibliography [of the Medical Library Association]

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 42 (1) January 1954, 94—97.

The M.L.A. is contemplating the preparation of a union list of serials in the medical and biological sciences, with the following aims: (i) to provide smaller libraries with a less expensive locating list than the Gregory *Union List*; (ii) to indicate what titles are available in American medical libraries, and which titles are not available at all; (iii) to provide information concerning the location of medical periodicals in the many medical libraries not included in that *Union List*.

G.R.P.

4020 Union catalogue of periodical publications

S. Parthasarathy

Annals of Library Science, 1 (2) June 1954, 99—108.

Briefly describes the history, characteristics and functions of three tools: *The Union list of serials*, the *World List of Scientific Periodicals*, and the recent *Union catalogue of learned periodical publications in South Asia*, volume 1. The latter is restricted to physical and biological sciences, and lists about 5,000 periodicals in 200 libraries. It includes administrative reports, yearbooks, and congress proceedings. It is arranged in CC order, with an alphabetical index for title, sponsoring body and subject.

B.C.V.

NATIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 4007)

4021 Presidential Address (Library Association Conference, Hastings, 1954)

C. B. Oldham

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (10) October 1954, 375—381.

The Keeping of Books, from the early private book collections, many of which now form the nucleus of national libraries, to the continuous acquisition of printed material by the provision of the Copyright Act, introduces problems which must be solved in the

immediate future. The British Museum Library contains between 5m. and 6m. volumes, occupying 75 miles of shelving, whilst each year's intake occupies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of shelving. This compares with a stock of 116,000 vols. in 1821, 510,000 in 1853 and 3m. in 1900. The present policy of the Museum is to acquire and preserve as complete a collection as possible of all books printed in Great Britain and all the more important books published abroad. Some alternative must be found to cope with the continued expansion, the most desirable being the creation of separate subject libraries, which would remain constituent parts of the one National Library.

M.B.

4022 Information Available to Exporters : What is Needed and Why

Martin Maddan

Aslib Proc., 6 (2) May 1954, 71—77.

Sources of information include the Board of Trade ; the Federation of British Industries and similar bodies ; banks ; Chambers of Commerce ; embassies ; trade associations. The types of information required may include details about a country, geographic and economic, local regulations, data about the state of the market, distribution facilities. Scientific market research is growing, and will come to depend more on the librarian, who should be aware of this trend.

D.J.F.

4023 Information Available to Exporters : Information from the Board of Trade

K. A. Mallaber

Aslib. Proc., 6 (2) May 1954, 78—87.

The main branch of the Board that deals with export problems is the Export Services Branch which collects information about tariffs, regulations, trade marks, foreign agents, and issues the Special Register Service of Information, which lists trade openings and tenders, specific enquiries, general economic reports on various countries, and information on markets for special commodities. It has also a collection of trade catalogues and an Overseas Directories Library. The Country Branches, the second part of the Overseas side of the Board, will advise on specific countries. Sources for market information are the Board's statistics library, and H.M. Customs and Excise. Other branches are the Export Credits Guarantee Dept., and the Export Licensing Branch. The Board also collects and publishes information from its officers abroad as well as from periodicals, books, reports, etc.

D.J.F.

4024 The overseas book program of the United States government

Dan Lacy

Lib. Q., 24 (2) April 1954, 178—191.

In view of the recent controversy over the United States overseas libraries, the author reviews critically the policies of the United States government since 1946 in overseas propaganda, and particularly its use of books and libraries. He also offers proposals to improve the book service and make it really effective, chiefly by adapting it to the conditions and needs of the more backward countries.

J.A.T.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 4091—93, 4122)

4025 The scholar's paradise

Richard D. Altick

Coll. and Res. Libs., 15 (4) October 1954, 375—382.

Erasmus, in a letter to Bishop Fisher, wrote "I know how busy you are in your library, which is your paradise". To be a scholar's paradise a research library should be comfortable or even "verge on the luxurious"; it should be air-conditioned, and, to counteract the temptation to sleep, benzedrine should be wafted through the air-conditioning system. To make the real approach the ideal, even obscure books should be bought and catalogued. In every large reference library there should be a few persons whose major training has been in the humanities and social sciences rather than in library sciences. Recent acquisitions should be "paroled from the cataloguers' prison-house into the scholar's loving custody" after a few days. Periodicals should not be long a-binding. De-centralization should not be carried too far, and publicity methods should be improved.

L.J.L.

4026 Libraries in the universities of the world

Walter Crosby Eells

Coll. and Res. Libs., 15 (4) October 1954, 434—439.

The author summarizes statistics in *Universities of the world outside U.S.A. 1950* and *American universities and colleges 1952*. The average number of books in some 1500 university and college libraries is 138,000; the average in European libraries is 200,000; in the U.S.A. it is 125,000; the world's two largest university libraries are Harvard (5,500,000) and Yale (4,056,276). Oxford ranks 11th (after Leningrad, the Sorbonne, and Moscow) with 1,874,000 volumes. Cambridge ranks 87th.

L.J.L.

**4027 Aufstellung und Signaturen der Universitätsbibliothek
Wien : ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Numerus currens**

[The location of books and their call numbers in the University of Vienna : a contribution to the history of the *numerus currens*]

Hugo Alker

Z. f. B., 68 (7—8) July—August 1954, 241—252.

Austrian libraries differ from others notably in their location system based on the *numerus currens*. Call numbers consist of a letter (National Library) or roman figure (universities) signifying format, plus a running number of a single sequence applied throughout irrespective of format. To save space books are shelved in parallel order by size. The system is claimed to be successful and its development is traced in detail.

F.M.J.

4028 Letter from Germany

Edgar Breitenbach

Coll. and Res. Libs., 15 (4) October 1954, 412—416.

There is universal agreement among faculty and students at German universities that reading room facilities are inadequate, opening hours are too short ; there is too much delay in obtaining books ordered, catalogues are obsolete, interlibrary loan services too slow and expensive, and processing of new books is unduly prolonged. Highly specialized book collections are built up in institutes and seminars to the detriment of the main university library. 10% of the institutes have had to abandon the open-shelf reference system ; institutes in the humanities have to make ends meet on a budget of DM 2,500—3,000, scientific institutes average DM 10,000—12,000 ; only a small percentage employ trained librarians ; only some 30% take more than 10 foreign periodicals. The university librarian should accept inevitable developments in the academic world which are turning his library into a collection of infrequently used material and also into a study centre where students can consult and borrow books of current interest.

L.J.L.

4029 35 Jahre Bonner Studentenbücherei

[35 years of the Bonn students' library]

K. Lelbach

Zs. f. Bibliothekswesen u. Bibliographie, 1 (2) 1954, 102—110.

Founded 1918, with 5,000 vols., to mark the centenary of Bonn University, the library owes its conception to Paul Clemen, a teacher of the history of art, who had observed abroad library facilities for students. Fundamentally a reference library with a club-like

atmosphere, its aim is different from that of the University Library and the seminar libraries. The library has been maintained by funds from town, province and students. By 1944 it contained 11,000 vols. and received 220 journals and 130 newspapers currently, but 4,500 vols. were burnt when the University buildings were destroyed, and a further 1,500 rare or valuable books were lost in their place of evacuation. The library was re-opened in 1947 in temporary premises with 5,000 vols. The book stock had again risen to over 10,000 vols. by 1953 when the library returned to new quarters in the university building.

K.G.

4030 A Preliminary historical survey of developments in university libraries in Great Britain, 1919—1950

E. G. Baxter

Lib. Assn. Rec., **56** (9) September 1954, 330—335; **56** (10) October 1954, 389—393. References.

An outline of the position of university libraries in 1919 is followed by details of the improvements that took place in regard to finance, buildings, stock and staff. Eleven libraries are classified by Bliss, 9 by LC, 6 by UDC, whilst others rely on DC and their own systems. Issues are generally made on triplicate vouchers, which are then filed under author, date and borrower. Few printed catalogues are available and printed guides to the libraries are still not issued as standard practice. University librarians numbered 106 in 1919—20, but in 1951 there were at least 244 in the University of London alone; at the same time, academic and professional qualifications have become more important. It was not until 1927 that a professional organization for university librarians was formed, this being the University and Research Section of the Library Association. Inter-library loans show that university libraries lend more items than they borrow, *e.g.* in 1949—50, 12,786 were borrowed and 17,234 were lent.

M.B.

4031 Book provision in the British university library

J. H. P. Pafford

Stechert-Hafner Book News, **9** (1) September 1954, 1—3.

The university library is fortunate in having the services of a teaching staff who know the needs of the majority of the readers. Service to undergraduates is not good generally in Britain. More copies of standard works are urgently required although students should be encouraged to buy essential textbooks for themselves. Research workers should have a research collection of first-line

material in their subject fields and as far as possible access to everything in their subjects. This latter problem can only be solved by co-operation between specialist libraries. A man with a good degree who has since improved his subject knowledge, who has a good appreciation of literature and library experience, is a qualified librarian though he may have no knowledge of the purely technical skills demanded by the Library Association's syllabus of examinations. It would be wrong to compel all university librarians to spend time studying for examinations in technical library subjects.

J.L.B.

4032 **Book stock : building and maintenance. II. University libraries**

J. W. Scott

Bibliography and book stock, London and Home Counties Branch of the Library Association, 1954, 13—18. References.

The aim of book selection is to mirror the academic work of the university. The book grant is apportioned 44% for books, 26% periodicals, 19% binding. Money should be allocated to subject departments according to needs, plus provision for general works, e.g. reference works, cultural subjects, special collections and a general reserve. The librarian must edit the suggestions for purchase received from the faculty; he also has the benefit of advice in all fields of interest from the faculty and the staff. Other methods of stock building discussed are: purchase of a private collection; offers from Unesco and the British National Book Centre; visits to other universities' duplicate stock; and the compilation of lists of desiderata.

W.

4033 **The Common Library of New Aberdeen, 1585**

Wm. S. Mitchell

Libri, 4 (4) 1954, 330—344. Bibliog.

The Common Library of New Aberdeen was founded by the Town Council in 1585 as a public library the books coming mainly from ministers, burgesses and lawyers of the locality. In 1632 it was transferred to the Marischal College, which, along with the University and King's College, became in 1860 the University of Aberdeen. Biographical details of previous owners of some volumes are given, including several pre-Reformation items. A few volumes are in their original 15th or 16th century bindings but most were rebound early in the 17th century. An alphabetical list of 93 extant volumes with bibliographical details, owners and binders is added.

J.A.F.

4034 Great British Libraries—IV. The Bodleian

T.L.S., 53 (2747) September 24, 1954, 616. (By permission).

The first library of Oxford University, built up by Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester, and others, suffered during the Reformation and was dispersed. It was 1600 before Sir Thomas Bodley, retired diplomat, sought to resurrect Duke Humfrey's library. A new library was opened in 1602 with 2,000 vols. on theology, law, medicine and arts. Bodley obtained money from his friends Essex, Raleigh and others and bought books in learned or abstruse languages rather than in English, thus ignoring contemporary English plays and poetry, even to the extent of dissuading the librarian from receiving material under copyright deposit. Descriptions follow of the outstanding librarians and their contributions to the development of the library. The new building promoted by Sir Edmund Craster (Librarian 1931—1945) and designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, opened in 1946. It contains 11 storeys of bookstacks and with other land for storage is estimated to meet the library's needs for 200 years. Special collections are those of mss., oriental books, 15th cent. books (6,000); English books printed up to 1640; Erasmus, Hobbes, Locke, Shelley, the European Renaissance, and early 17th cent. news-sheets.

W.

4035 The University Library today and tomorrow

F. H. Rogers

N.Z. Libs., 17 (5) June 1954, 116—119.

The university library has two types of purchases—books for undergraduate instruction and books for research. The former it must have, the latter should be obtained in relation to the resources of the whole country. In relation to this the interloan service is discussed, especially the need for such a service between Australia and New Zealand. New Zealand libraries are lacking in original source material and in foreign language literature. Lack of adequate buildings means that each book must fight for its place on the main shelves. Regional depositories must be built up to preserve the lower priority material.

G.P.S.

4036 Forskningsbibliotekene 1953—54

[Scholarly libraries 1953—54]

Harald L. Tveterås

Bok. og Bib., 21 (5) September 1954, 215—225.

Research workers in scholarly libraries in Norway are handicapped because of arrears of cataloguing due to staff shortages and absence of new books due to inadequate bookfunds. A committee of representatives from these libraries should be formed to work out schemes for co-operative book purchase.

W.

4037 Financial problems of university libraries

Archie L. McNeal

Coll. and Res. Libs., 15 (4) October 1954, 407—410, 420.

The remedies suggested comprise greater co-operation in acquisition and use of books, more funds from specific research contracts, and more efficient use of staff. It is suggested that the ratio of professional : non-professional staff should be 2 : 1.

L.J.L.

4038 Publishing at the Huntington library

John L. Pomfret

Coll. and Res. Libs., 15 (4) October 1954, 388—392.

The Huntington Library is a research institute with a constantly growing collection of rare books and manuscripts. An attempt has been made, since 1928, to publish the best work of its readers regardless of cost, to foster the cultural heritage of the English-speaking people. The average number of titles for 1937—1953 has been four; a total of 50 books had been published by the end of 1953. The average loss per volume during 1941—1950 was \$353.

L.J.L.

4039 Counselor librarianship: a new departure

David K. Manfield

Univ. of Illinois Lib. Sch. Occ. Papers, (38) March 1954, 39p. Bibliog.

An account of the Library of the Chicago Undergraduate Division of the University of Illinois which was founded in 1946, with special reference to the very highly developed readers' adviser service. Discusses the applied psychology of readers' adviser work in its widest aspects and its bearing on general education.

E.A.B.

4040 Some problems in college librarianship

Herman H. Fussler

Lib. Q., 24 (4) October 1954, 382—391.

A summary of the papers presented at the 19th Annual Conference of the Graduate Library School, and reported in the same issue of *The Library Quarterly*. The main trends of the conference were: (i) sense of urgency in defending the values of a liberal education, for which good books and libraries are essential; (ii) many students are unable to make effective use of the library; (iii) there is great uncertainty as to the status of the college librarian; (iv) the design of college library buildings has made great advances in recent years towards more freedom of access and informality.

J.A.T.

4041 Government and control of the college library

Eugene H. Wilson

Lib. Q., 24 (4) October 1954, 296—310.

The article deals with the problems of government and control of college libraries in the United States under such heads as (i) type of college institution and nature of control, (ii) codes of library policy or government, (iii) librarian's relation to the components of the college, (iv) the librarian in the hierarchy of the college. Until accepted solutions to these problems have been found, the widespread dissatisfaction with and confusion about library services of higher education will remain.

J.A.T.

4042 Finance and the college library

Reuben Frodin

Lib. Q., 24 (4) October 1954, 374—381.

The writer discusses the factors influencing the cost of running a college library. The more varied the curriculum of the college, the more costly the library; the larger the college, the cheaper will be the library per head of student population. Standards of service, shelf-space, and economies arising from co-operation are also dealt with. Emphasis is laid on the manner in which the college itself must determine the cost and standards of its library.

J.A.T.

4043 College-library personnel

Wyman W. Parker

Lib. Q., 24 (4) October 1954, 348—357.

An appeal for more cultural and academic qualifications among college library staffs as opposed to the former emphasis on technical training and ability. The college librarian will not achieve the status of his teaching colleagues until he has proved himself of equal academic worth. The writer also appeals for recruits from other professions with the necessary academic background and training, *e.g.* from college teaching staffs, the business world, etc. It is easier to add technical skill to academic qualifications than vice versa.

J.A.T.

4044 The relationship between the library and collegiate objectives

R. F. Arragon

Lib. Q., 24 (4) October 1954, 284—295.

A discussion of the ways in which the small college libraries in the United States can meet the demands made upon them by curricula in the humanities which oblige the student to read material other

than text-books, *i.e.* group discussions, undergraduate research projects, etc. The manner in which college libraries can foster extra-curricular reading are also discussed.

J.A.T.

4045 The liberal arts function of the university library

Stanley E. Gwynn

Lib. Q., 24 (4) October 1954, 311—321.

An appeal against the setting up of college libraries separate from large university libraries. The large university library can be made to satisfy student needs, if the students are trained to use it. An outline of such a training programme is given. Such a skill is itself one of the liberal arts. University librarians should employ staff specially trained to assist undergraduate needs rather than set up separate student libraries and debarring undergraduates from the use of the main university library.

J.A.T.

4046 The nature of the college library book collection

Newton F. McKeon

Lib. Q., 24 (4) October 1954, 322—335.

After a general discussion of the function and nature of a college library book collection, and its relation to the teaching curriculum, the author deals with the types of material which should be in every college library: serials, sources, bibliographies, reference books, etc. Other topics discussed are:—duplication, the need for selectivity in acquisition and disposal, and the advantages of co-operation with other libraries.

J.A.T.

4047 The place of newer media in the undergraduate program

C. Walter Stone

Lib. Q., 24 (4) October 1954, 358—373. Bibliog.

The author starts with a general survey of the uses of non-book materials in undergraduate instruction. Such material includes tape-recordings, records, slides, television, microphotography, maps, micro-cards, film strips, etc. He then develops his main thesis that the form of these materials should be disregarded, and all should be administered centrally by the librarian, rather than employing a separate "library" of non-book materials. This is the most efficient method, and the most satisfactory to administer.

J.A.T.

4048 Junior college library meets needs of growing community
Elizabeth Neal

Pioneer, 17 (4) July—August 1954, 6—9. Photos.

Compton Junior College, Compton, California, is a multi-million dollar plant and was opened less than a year ago. It is composed of one-storey buildings connected by arcades. A special feature of the library is a lounge where students can relax for leisure reading. For students who require privacy for research there are five study carrels. An unusual feature is a book drop or window which opens at the rear of the charging desk so that books can be returned or picked up when the library is closed. The main reading room occupies three-quarters of floor space and has seating capacity for 110 with a 25% margin of expansion. The present stock numbers 13,000 and there is stack accommodation for 35,000 vols.

H.K.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

(See also Abstracts Nos. 3994—95, 4007, 4091)

4049 Book Stock: building and maintenance. III. Special libraries

D. V. Arnold

Bibliography and book stock, London and Home Counties Branch of the Library Association, 1954, 19—24.

The small percentage of the bookfund devoted to books will be for the historical aspect of the library's subject field. Book selection may be easier than in other libraries because of the limited field of interest and the librarian's greater knowledge of it. One must know the interests of the organization which the library serves, must know of authors engaged on research at universities, etc., and must know the qualities and reliability of publishers. For fringe subjects there is need for co-operation with other librarians and a knowledge of policies adopted in local libraries. Suggests that public libraries should not provide expensive technical material but should concentrate on a first class service in social and economic fields, in the humanities and the arts. Periodicals form the largest part of the materials and there is need for subject specialization between special libraries because of problems of different levels to be catered for, the duplication necessary for speed of access, and help with the lesser known languages. Pamphlets are fairly easily acquired, but it is difficult to track brochures and small monographs from private bodies although *B.N.B.* records many of the British ones. Reports of research and technical investigations are at present so unorganised that there is little guidance possible in selection.

W.

4050 Insurance of Special Libraries

John M. Hiron

Aslib Proc., 6 (2) May 1954, 88—93. (Summary).

A general account of insurance procedure as it affects libraries, factors influencing the valuation of collections, and the types of insurance policy available.

D.J.F.

4051 Library facilities in farm institutes : some results of a survey

E. Wise

Houghall Record (Durham School of Agriculture), N.S. 1, 1954, 19—22.

A survey of the library resources of county farm institutes was carried out in 1952 ; conclusions are reached on information in 26 completed questionnaires. Twenty-five of these institutes organize their library service independently, though most enjoy varying degrees of liaison with the county library ; in the single case of Durham the service is provided by the county library. Only one institute library is controlled by a qualified librarian ; half of them are open less than six hours a week ; twenty contain less than 700 technical books (though the questionnaires provide no opportunity of assessing the worth of the books they do possess), receive less than twenty periodicals currently, and stock recreational as well as technical literature.

K.G.

4052 De rol van de bedrijfsbibliotheek in het industrialisatieproces

[The role of the factory library in the industrialisation process]

G. Schuurmans Stekhoven

Bibliotheekleven, 39 (10) October 1954, 332—350. Illus.

There are various aspects of industrialization : development, finance, introduction of new products, factory organization, social aspects, and technical research. How the factory library can assist the firm it serves is shown by examples from the annals of the library of Van Doorne's motor works at Eindhoven. The library has recently taken up new quarters in a central position in the factory buildings. Although the space it occupies is only 7m. by 9m., the library is organized in two sections : documentation, and research. The organization, equipment and methods of the library are described in detail.

K.G.

4053 The National Institutes of Health Library [Bethesda, Maryland]

Dorothy M. Cramer and Frances K. Fox

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 42 (2) April 1954, 176—182. Photos. Plan.

The N.I.H. form the research arm of the Public Health Service (founded 1798). The library originated in a laboratory collection begun in 1901, and a headquarters library founded in 1919, which were combined during the late war as a unit of the library service of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. It moved to the new building in 1953. Present stock is 70,000 vols., including 4,022 current serials. A limit of 100,000 vols. has been set as this is essentially a working library, but much use is made of the extensive library resources available locally. The staff of 34 includes a Ph.D. in chemistry and a psychiatrist, also 5 editorial and clerical personnel and 8 translators.

G.R.P.

4054 Medical library facilities in the Madras State. A historical note with a reference to the All India Medical Institute Library

Arashanipalai Neelamegham

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 42 (3) July 1954, 341—356.

The history of medical libraries in the State dates from the establishment of the Madras Government General Hospital about 1665. In 1835 the Madras Medical School was opened, with provision for a library which in 1951 contained over 20,000 volumes and 150 current periodicals. Other libraries exist at: the Stanley Medical College (1938) with 15,000 vols., 100 periodicals; Andhra Medical College (1923) with 12,000 vols, 125 periodicals; Christian Medical College (1942), with 7,000 vols., King Institute of Preventive Medicine (1903); Nutrition Research Laboratories (1925); Pasteur Institute of Southern India (1907); and the Madras University Library. Small specialist field collections reflecting local needs are found in the District Headquarters Hospitals. In 1945 a report on Indian medical library facilities was prepared by Lt.-Col. D. P. McDonald, which was studied by the Bhole Committee on Health Survey and Development (1946). Recommendations were also made by the Medical Education Committee in 1947, and in 1951 the Government took steps to improve the position by appointing qualified librarians and making library grants, the results of which are already becoming apparent.

G.R.P.

4055 Medical libraries in the Netherlands

K. P. Koumans

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 42 (2), April 1954, 155—157.

A rapid survey of Dutch medical libraries and of the current state of the profession.

G.R.P.

4056 De centrale medische bibliotheek tussen de Universiteitsbibliotheek en de instituutsbibliotheeken

[Central Medical Library resulting from the co-operation between the departmental and the University Libraries]

A. Kessen

Bibliotheekleven, 39 (8) August 1954, 275—285.

The problem of the relationship between the university libraries and the departmental libraries is—in a double sense—of a general character; in the first place, because it concerns nearly all countries in and outside Europe; and also, as it concerns nearly all faculties of the university, though in a different degree. The relationship and co-operation of the university library and the departmental libraries are determined in the various countries by a varying complex of historical and geographical factors, which may even vary in one and the same country. Therefore a uniform solution is not possible. A survey of the situation as it has developed in the last five years is given, reviewing the different States of America and the countries of Europe. To improve the present-day situation the founding of Central Medical Libraries is necessary, with centralization of administration, purchase, cataloguing and, if necessary, of lending facilities, acting either as subdivisions of the university library or as Central Libraries of the medical faculties. If this cannot be realized for the time being, the university library has to take over this centralization.

J.v.d.J.

4057 Report of the Committee on Criteria for Medical School Libraries [of the Medical Library Association]

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 42 (1) January 1954, 99—100.

A brief summary of the results of a questionnaire answered in 1952 by 89 medical schools in the U.S. and Canada. Chief of these are:—qualified staff ranged from 1 to 12 (median 3); 85% are staffed for more than 40 hours per week; half the schools have a required course of instruction in use of the library, varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to 23 hours; in 1950—51 over 50% spent more than \$19,000 for all purposes, and more than half of their budget for salaries.

G.R.P.

4058 Public relations in the College Medical Library

Jean Halliday

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 42 (2) April 1954, 172—175.

Good public relations must first of all be firmly based on efficient library routine. A list of objectives compiled from a study of the clientele and its needs is useful when considering how to effect improvements. Besides the usual publicity features, special attention must be paid to a friendly personality and helpful attitude among the library staff, and to the physical comfort of the reader. Each group of readers—students, teaching staff, research staff, practising physicians—requires different treatment, and perhaps the student is most important “for first impressions often go deep”. In all cases, the keynote must be efficiency together with friendliness and genuine concern for the needs of readers.

G.R.P.

4059 The place of the librarian in the medical team

Archibald L. Goodall

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 42 (1) January 1954, 19—22.

A librarian's competence is insufficient to assess at a glance the value of an article, as can a medical research worker. Moreover by spoonfeeding the worker with a pre-digested list of references he is deprived of the potentially useful contact with the journals thus eliminated. The librarian's chief contribution is in the efficient performance of routine duties to facilitate the library-user's progress. When this is unimpeachable, further responsibilities may be developed (such as watching-out for articles on individual readers' special interests, or assisting in the preparation of the historical surveys which often preface a paper). Dr. Goodall disagrees with suggestions for compulsory instruction in bibliography for all medical students, which task he considers would be far more valuable if performed for the interested student by an enthusiastic librarian. The librarian can also assist his reader in preparing material for publication, and in helping with the translation of articles in foreign journals. Finally, in this age of early specialization in scientific subjects, the medical librarian is, perhaps, best fitted for attempting the translation of the classical works in Greek and Latin.

G.R.P.

4060 Too many “librarians”

L. Margueriete Prime

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 42 (2) April 1954, 186—188.

Much confusion arises in hospitals between the Medical Librarian and the Medical Record Librarian, especially in the misdirection of phone calls, mail, enquiries, etc. Similarly articles on medical

records are often indexed under the heading "Libraries". Miss Prime here analyses the functions of these two departments to clarify the distinction between them. Attempts were made by the two professional associations to find an unambiguous and distinctive title for the Record Librarian, but no agreement could be reached. [See also Report of the Joint Committee on the Clarification of the Title: Librarian, Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 42 (1), January 1954, 79—81] G.R.P.

4061 La Biblioteca di Santa Maria Novella in Firenze dal sec. XIV al sec XVIII

[The Library of the Santa Maria Novella in Florence from the 14th to the 18th century]

Michele Messina

Bibliofilia, 56 (1) 1954, 56—57.

This article is a review of the above work by Stefano Orlandi (Florence, Il Rosario, 1952. 131p.) Probably founded in the early years of the 13th century and playing an important part in the cultural life of the city, especially after the theological college of the monastery became a *Studium generale* in 1311, the library was used by Dante and had Jacopo Passavanti as its first true librarian. Orlandi has reconstructed the early holdings of the library by original research based on the earliest catalogue (1489), which he reproduces. The history is brought up to the sequestration of the library under Napoleon (1808) when much precious material, including ms. chronicles, was lost, and includes an account of the recent reconstitution of the library. A valuable list is given of codices now in the Florentine State Archives and National Library and in the Laurenziana.

F.S.S.

4062 Statistisk Sentralbyrås bibliotek

[The Library of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics]

Sigrid Madshus

Norsk årbok for bibliotek og forskning, 3, 1954, 41—50.

The Bureau grew out of the Department of the Interior. For 50 years (1888—1940) the library was housed in a private residence. In 1917 reorganization was necessary; a full-time librarian was appointed and additional grants were made. By 1924 re-classification and cataloguing were completed. In 1940 the library moved to new premises just prior to the German occupation of Norway. Since 1945 the library has expanded enormously due to the growth of international economic co-operation. It now covers the social sciences in general. The stock numbers 82,600 vols., 657 current periodicals, and exchanges are made with 1067 foreign institutions.

W.

4063 Gathering books for the Saints ; a history of libraries in territorial Utah

L. H. Kirkpatrick

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 42 (1) January 1954, 1—2.

The Church library of the Mormon faith dates from 1830, and is important for its completeness in early records of the church, and its collection of pro- and anti- Mormon publications. The Mormons also maintain a Genealogical Library, for the purpose of tracing their ancestors and securing their salvation by vicarious baptism into the church. Another library is the Territorial Library of the State of Deseret [now Utah]. This was founded by John Bernhisel and contained 3,000 items in 1852. For political reasons funds were later withheld, and in 1890 it was incorporated with the University Library.

G.R.P.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES: GENERAL SURVEYS

(See also Abstracts Nos. 4001, 4004, 4006—07)

4064 Laying the foundations in Western Australia

F. A. Sharr

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (9) September 1954, 325—330.

The Library Board of Western Australia was set up in 1952. Its general policy, to provide local libraries over a vast rural area, is defined. Operational aspects: (i) headquarters organization; (ii) establishment of local libraries; (iii) maintenance of libraries; (iv) training of librarians, are described.

W.

4065 Danish Public Libraries Act

N.Z. Libs., 17 (6) July 1954, 129—134.

The Act, of 1950, is given in full. It sets out the relationship between the central government and the local authorities in the provision of library service throughout the country, covering the rules to which public libraries receiving a grant are subject, qualifications necessary to approval for the purposes of the Act, the rules according to which the grant is computed, the composition and duties of the National Council for Public Libraries and other matters.

G.P.S.

4066 Public Libraries in the Gold Coast

Evelyn J. A. Evans

W. Afr. Libs., 1 (2) September 1954, 1—34.

In 1930 the Bishop of Accra gave £1,000 for a building for a library. This building was destroyed in an earthquake and it was not until 1946 that fresh efforts to provide a library service were

made. The British Council combined its resources with the Aglionby Library Management Committee until 1950 when the Gold Coast Library Board was established. This Board of 18 members has representatives from the Government, local councils and from the Central Advisory Committee for Education. A five-year plan for the development of the service was drawn up. Six libraries have been opened in the large towns; a postal service is operated; 17,000 books are in circulation by means of book boxes to people living in the bush; three mobile libraries are in operation; children's libraries are being opened and there is a special service for teachers. The first building for Ashanti Regional Library is nearing completion at a cost of £25,000. The total expenditure on the library service in 1953-54 was £50,000 and the circulation, excluding book boxes, was 172,062.

W.

4067 Il Servizio Nazionale di Lettura

[The National Reading Service]

Virginia Carini Dainotti

Parola, 37 (5-6) May-June 1954, 149-153.

(See Abstract No. 3840). Under changing world conditions workers and peasants need technical knowledge, information about current affairs and means of social and cultural advancement. Only a service which places the resources of each province behind the borough (communal) libraries, and the deposit stations in smaller places, can provide the necessary books, technical skill and loan facilities. Of 92 provincial capitals, which under the law of 24th April 1941, must possess an adequate public library, 21 have state libraries: the others have either city libraries or joint city and provincial ones. Some of these two latter types are wealthy and have fine traditions; more of them are poor and lack drive or power to expand. Culture in Italy has too long been a privilege and this is reflected in her libraries. More delivery stations must be set up and the 92 provincial libraries must each become the centre of a provincial network forming part of the national system.

F.S.S.

4068 Statistica della Biblioteche Popolari Italiane

[Statistics of Italian Popular Libraries]

Parola, 37 (5-6) May-June 1954, 214-215.

The National Institution for such libraries called the attention of the Ministry of Education to the fact that no statistics had been compiled for them since 1930 and that these were very necessary in view of the new form taken by the libraries and the demand for information about them from international cultural organizations.

The Institution offered to undertake the work in conjunction with the Central Statistical Institute and under Ministry supervision. In January the Minister approved this plan and a Commission has been set up under the presidency of the Institution's president, Dr. Ettore Apollonj. Other members appointed are two officials from the Ministry, two from the Statistical Institute and three members of the National Institution. The Commission is now drawing up questionnaires and explanatory circulars.

F.S.S.

4069 Public Libraries 1954—1964

D. M. Wylie

N.Z. Libs., 17 (5) June 1954, 105—115.

In the coming decade, the emphasis in public library service will lie in regional development. Regions can fairly easily be defined on a natural basis and there are, depending on size of regional unit adopted, 8 to 18 definable geographic regions with definite congruity of interest among the population. The worst stumbling block is the antiquated structure of local government with many small units, urban and rural, unable to support a library service and with the administration of the borough (pop. around 2,000) divorced from that of the county (similar population). Post-war efforts at reform of local government have failed. Rural areas have shown an unwillingness to pay for services. A state-aided demonstration scheme could secure their co-operation in regional library service. Secondary cities with a population over 15,000 have no inducement to change to free service; this problem must be solved. The contribution of the State to Regional development would be large, especially initially.

G.P.S.

4070 Fortsatt fremgang for folke- og skoleboksamlinger

[Progress of public and school libraries]

Arne Kildal

Bok og Bib., 21 (5) September 1954, 197—212.

A review of work in Norway during the last financial year. Rising prices mean that state aid is inadequate. The library act needs revising to ensure a better relationship with the current price levels. Calls for better buildings for public libraries and suggests that exhibitions of plans and photographs of modern libraries be sent round the country. Other reforms recommended are: longer and better education for librarians, higher salaries, more rapid distribution of library books, longer opening hours for small libraries. A new county "central" library has been opened in Narvik for northern Norway.

W.

4071 Bokbilvirksomheten i Norge

[The bookmobile service in Norway]

Reidunn Johnsen

Norsk årbok for bibliotek og forskning, 3, 1954, 73—85. Map.

In January 1939 Kristiansand Public Library began the first bookmobile service in Norway. Other services were developed until the war interrupted the work. Since 1948 seven county libraries have bookmobiles serving the whole of the counties in which they are placed. Recently progress has been slow and the author discusses a number of problems concerned with finance, bookstocks and staff.

W.

4072 Bok og bibliotek i Sovjetunionen

[Book and library in the Soviet Union]

John Brandrud

Norsk årbok for bibliotek og forskning, 3, 1954, 5—17.

After pointing out the important role which libraries play in the educational and political programme of the country, the author describes in detail the two main library centres, the Union Book Chamber (U.B.C.) and the Lenin Library. U.B.C. was set up in 1921 to preserve and record all Russian printed material, to issue catalogues, print catalogue cards, issue publications connected with librarianship, and to supervise 16 other book chambers. The Lenin Library became the National Library in 1921. It receives three copies of all printed material in the Union. In 1952 it had 16m. books and periodicals. Between 9 a.m. and midnight 4,000 persons visit the library every day. The representation of western authors seems to be uneven, some well-known but "non-progressive" authors being absent altogether. Very few western newspapers are taken. Mechanical details in the library are good, but working conditions are poor. The library covers a much wider field than that of most western national libraries.

W.

4073 Small libraries progress together in the Watertown Region

Florence E. Harshe

Minnesota Libs., 17 (11) September 1954, 336—338.

The New York Regional Library Service Center was established in 1948 to assist public libraries in three counties in upstate New York, with population about 200,000 and area 5,358 sq. miles. 61 libraries (mostly in small villages) participate. Over 90,000 books

in the Center are available on indefinite loan. A weekly acquisition list is distributed. About 260 films have a high circulation. The Center's truck visits each library weekly. 51 libraries use the free processing service, covering cataloguing, shelf list, bookcards, pocketing and lettering of books, and also a central catalogue. Advice can be had on organization and methods and readers' requests. The exchange of duplicate gifts is arranged.

P.H.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES: POLICY AND PRACTICE

(See also Abstracts Nos. 3995, 4090, 4094, 4102—03, 4120—21, 4167)

4074 The American Memorial Library in Berlin; its aims and organization

Edgar Breitenbach

Libri, 4 (4) 1954, 281—292. Illus., plans.

Built with American aid (44m. DM) and opened in autumn of 1954 as a memorial to the Berlin air-lift, this library is a comprehensive public library capable of housing some 600,000 volumes. Accommodation is provided for general literature, subject and reference departments, a children's library and a music library all in one undivided hall 270 ft. long. There is no central subject catalogue, each department having its own. The classification scheme is linked with one to be used eventually in all German public libraries. There is an auditorium seating 320. The five storeys above the ground floor house various offices, the Berlin Library School, the Berlin regional history department and additional stack space. The library and its staff combine the hitherto separate German library traditions of research and popular reading.

J.A.F.

4075 Die Musikbestände der Lippischen Landesbibliothek [The music stocks of the Lippische Landesbibliothek]

Heinrich Haxel

Mitteilungsblatt (Nordrhein-Westfalen), N.F. 4 (3—4), 1 August 1954, 62—66.

The music department in Detmold serves both current use and historical research. The nucleus of the collection was formed in the 1920's from the music archives of the former court orchestra, containing 2,500 pieces. At the same time the music library of the former Teacher's Seminary of Lippe, founded 1781, was acquired and the archives of neighbouring spa orchestras were searched for similar material. In the 1940's the library of G. R. Kruse was bought including his Lortzing collection. In 1946 the North West German Music Academy was set up in Detmold. Staff and students

are now the main users of the Music Library. Scores number 11,000 volumes, books about music, 3,000; there are 240 early printed books. The collection is in the charge of a trained librarian. Its stock is available for inter-library lending.

R.C.

4076 Vom Wesen echter Neutralität in der Büchereiarbeit : öffentliches und evangelisches Büchereiwesen

[On true neutrality in library work : public library and Protestant library]

Werner Lengning

Kulturarbeit, 6 (7) 1954, 139—140.

At a conference of librarians, teachers and theologians held at the Protestant Academy at Loccum there was some discussion of the view that a librarian should be neutral in religious, political and social matters. A justification of church libraries was answered by a plea that the church should support the public library movement and not weaken it by trying to take over its function.

R.C.

4077 Die neue Bücherei in Oer-Erkenschwick : ein Beitrag zur Arbeiterbildung in unserer Zeit

[The new public library in Oer-Erkenschwick : a contribution to workers' education in our time]

Johannes Langfeldt

Kulturarbeit, 6 (10) 1954, 198—200.

The opening of the new library in this mining town of 22,000 inhabitants was a great event. Books are the basis of the town's cultural work; the public library reaches a wider circle than any other educational institution. The bookstock has nearly reached one volume per head and in the task of making it constantly attractive to readers much has been done with a variety of catalogues. Young readers have their own section; it is hoped to co-operate closely with local schools. A start has been made to attract those who have left school; continuation classes for young people on many subjects, lectures and discussions for adults take place in the library, which has been designed for rapid conversion for these extension activities.

R.C.

4078 The Decline of the Local Government Librarian

P. Hepworth

Lib. World, 56 (649) July 1954, 3—6.

The public librarian holds a comparatively high place in public estimation, but his status has deteriorated in local government circles. Minor municipal officials earn greater salaries and prospects

in non-local government libraries are infinitely better. Since 1946 the librarian's salary has been to some extent fixed by the National Joint Council, which largely represents unqualified workers unsympathetic to professional qualifications, although the national scales did make for a great improvement in library salaries. The writer suggests (i) the limitation of the National Joint Council's authority to unqualified staffs, (ii) the formation of a qualified assistant's trade union, (iii) that this union should co-operate with the Society of Municipal and County Chief Librarians and concentrate on salaries and qualifications and (iv) that municipal and county chiefs should resolve their differences.

A.H.H.

4079 The Upper Hutt Public Library

I. Nuesch

N.Z. Libs., 17 (5) June 1954, 120—124.

(See Abstracts Nos. 2589, 3017). A fast growing borough of 10,000 inhabitants, Upper Hutt initiated a library service in July 1952. The story of the agitation to establish it and the gradual increase of local authority support is told. It has 8,900 volumes, of which 4,400 are on loan from the National Library Service. The staff consists of the librarian and an assistant and 26 volunteers doing 1½—2½ hours duty a fortnight. Percentages of issue and stock are given in comparison with N.Z.L.A. Standards. The Children's section and its work are described. Future development is dependent on removal to larger and more suitable premises.

G.P.S.

4080 A library helps to raise the quality of workers

R. Rubina

Bibliotekar' (USSR) (7) July 1954, 11—14.

The Chernyshevski library in Moscow paid special attention to 150 young workers, mainly metal turners, milling-machine operators and locksmiths. It established a book-stock with the aid of various catalogues, including the Lenin Library's reading lists, and took the advice of qualified workmen (it is essential to find out the individual's speciality); it also provided journals and newspapers and recent decrees. On a table it had exhibitions for each trade, and one of popular scientific works and dust-jackets; it published a bulletin and lists of questions answered by appropriate references to the literature. Young and ambitious workers are easily interested, and those to whom technical works are difficult can be infected by example. Memoranda are made to mention new publications to select individuals, either by letter or in informal talk.

K.G.

4081 Audit of a Library, Art Gallery and Museum

L. Sharp

Telescope, 6 (6) November 1954, 207—212.

The audit of a library is of particular importance; (i) because nearly every authority having power to do so, operates a library; (ii) because the income, though small compared with other departments, is difficult to check in some cases. Income is derived occasionally from a membership fee, but mainly from fines charged for overdue books. The question of legality of this charge is not within the auditor's province, he is concerned only with seeing that the authority's instructions are carried out. The audit for the usual constituent part of lending libraries—adult, children, music, branch and travelling, are essentially the same; the income from reference libraries, reading rooms, etc., is small or non-existent. There is sometimes a charge for damaged books, for books being obtained from elsewhere, and income may arise from the sale of old newspapers and periodicals. The article concludes with an examination of the varying methods for issuing receipts, and with a detailed audit programme for each section of the library and art gallery.

A.M.C.K.

4082 Book stock: building and maintenance. I. Public libraries

K. G. Hunt

Bibliography and book stock, London and Home Counties Branch of the Library Association, 1954, 5—12.

Observation, conversation with readers and study of date labels show that a public library should provide material with a minimum standard of a first university degree. One should provide as much of this material as possible but not aim to serve the advanced research worker. The library can be a step ahead of the reader because (a) readers tend to buy cheap books, (b) of the value of communal ownership of expensive books that are only read a few times. One expensive and comprehensive book is better than many cheap books which cover much the same ground. Therefore have a narrower range of titles but more copies of each. 43% of adult lending books (excluding fiction) and 46% of stock-taking losses require replacement because older books are constantly asked for. Annual wastage is about 4%. Analyses are made to show that it is not cheaper to buy a new copy of a book (needing rebinding) than to rebind. Recommends: making reference and lending books equally available in either department; book selection should be done by team work of the senior staff; checking the physical state of the stock in June, July and August; co-operative book purchase for *additional* facilities; stock specialization as an opportunity to develop one subject field really well and give the library a character, also as a solution to problems of storage, and for a much wider range of provision in the case of periodicals.

W.

4083 Moderne utlanssystemer i folkebiblioteker

[Modern circulation systems in public libraries]

Gunvor Hannisdal

Norsk årbok for bibliotek og forskning, 3, 1954, 112—125. Photos.

The Browne, Newark and Detroit charging systems depend on bookcards. Modern systems require less use of bookcards. Loans are numbered and transaction cards bearing the same numbers are inserted into the book when it is issued. Describes in detail the photocharging system in use at Cleveland Public Library, audio-visual charging, and the use of punched cards at Montclair Public Library (See Abstract No. 2378). The latter requires a complete change-over to expensive machines but the records have advantages for statistical research and analysis.

W.

4084 Practical aspects of photographic charging

Marianna Andres

Univ. of Illinois Lib. Sch. Occ. Papers, (39) June 1954. 11p.

A detailed account of the transfer from Newark hand-charging to photographic charging with a Remington Rand Photocharger in the Evansville Public Library (Indiana). Discusses pros and cons of adapting other machines and of using an Audiocharger.

E.A.B.

4085 Work simplification in public libraries: photographic charging

Gladys Shepley

Ontario Lib. Rev., 38 (3) August 1954, 206—208.

A change in charging method is one of several possible kinds of work simplification. The Carnegie Library of Windsor, Ontario, after considering and rejecting 3 types of charging machine, finally chose the Recordak Junior Microfilmer. After an initial period of difficulty, this proved a definite success.

M.B.L.

WORK WITH CHILDREN

(See also Abstracts Nos. 4002—03, 4077)

4086 En ny form for samarbeid mellom bibliotek og skole

[New trends in co-operation between libraries and schools]

Rikka Deinboll

Norsk årbok for bibliotek og forskning, 3, 1954, 68—72.

Two new schools in Oslo with 1,200 and 1,500 pupils have libraries with full-time professional librarians. Each has a lending

library, a reading room for school studies, and a library for the teachers in the teachers' room, each the size of a class-room. Details are given of the first two years' work.

W.

4087 Some Thoughts on Librarianship for Youth Libraries

W. C. Berwick Sayers

Lib. World, 56 (650-651), August-September 1954, 24-28.

Children's libraries have partly formed the present generation of adult readers. Whereas access to an adequate school library can create an habitual reader, the children's librarian exists primarily to create the adult reader who uses books without the compulsion of the school. Such a librarian must be specially trained. With the appearance of the subject in the L.A. Final Examination syllabus, the Youth Libraries Section organized during 1954 a 6-week full-time course at the North-Western Polytechnic School of Librarianship. Future courses will be held to ensure the further progress of a job which should be the foundation of all library work.

A.H.H.

4088 90,000,000 Customers

Bull. Free Pub. Lib. Comm. Vermont, 50 (2) September 1954, 18-38.

90m. copies of comic books are sold every month. Librarians must meet the challenge of bringing the child from the comic to good reading, and must take into consideration the reasons for the popularity of comic books. These are availability, cheapness, read quickly, easily carried and "everyone reads the comics, therefore, so must I." The librarian should take time, trouble and patience to guide the young reader from comics to books. Necessary prerequisites are a quantity of books located in a convenient place; they must be quick reading with good illustrations and appeal by giving the child the fun and enjoyment, excitement and adventure he desires. Lists of titles are given, starting with the nursery, to be used to develop the child's knowledge and desire for the best types of reading. These sections are arranged as groups of titles which will contrast with types of comics. Each title is annotated.

G.P.S.

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES

4089 Patients and books: some personal considerations

Hakon Sjögren

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (9) September 1954, 342-346.

Physical illness and mental illness are inseparable, hence the importance of bibliotherapy which administers to the mind. It is vital that the right book should be chosen in each case as shown by illustrations from experiences at the Lillhagen Hospital, Gothenburg.

W.

4090 The Small Public Library and Service to Labor

Alma S. Jacobs

Minnesota Libs., 17 (11) September 1954, 344.

Frequently the small public library finds no organized activity with the workers and labour groups and might explore possibilities here. Lists on special subjects left at union hall can be rewarding, as can co-operating with education committees. A discussion on books and library services can be given at a union meeting. In 1952 the Great Falls P.L., through the Fund for Adult Education, sponsored a series of film discussions. One series was entitled "International Understanding". Especially prepared materials—essays, maps, discussion guides—were used with documentary films. Members of various trade unions in the city formed the core discussion group and many thus became acquainted with library services for the first time.

P.H.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE : PLANS, FURNITURE, LIGHTING

4091 Amerikansk biblioteksbyggeri

[American library buildings]

Vibeke Ammundsen

Bogens Verden, 36 (6) September 1954, 258—264. Plans.

Discusses modern library plans with special reference to the Hayden Library at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, built to fit the flow of work on the modular principle of flexibility, and the Lamont Library at Harvard University, where the emphasis is placed on provision of alcove areas and individual tables for those students who prefer privacy. There is generous space devoted to cultural subjects, as at Iowa State University Library, to art exhibitions and to classical music. Book storage problems of university libraries are being solved by such experiments as the Midwest Inter-Library Center. The writer thinks that European university libraries will probably solve their storage problems for some time to come by means of compact shelving.

W.

4092 Proceedings of the 1954 ACRL Buildings Plans Institute

Howard Rovelstead, *editor*

ACRL Monographs, (11) Spring 1954, 112p. Plans. Bibliog.

At these meetings, held at the University of Wisconsin, seven University and College library plans were considered : Pennsylvania, Brooklyn College, Depauw, Canisius College, Antioch College, Wisconsin College, Ottawa. The chapter assigned to each library

contains an introductory statement on the university or college, verbal presentation of plans, discussion, and reproduction of plans. Included also is a paper by Robert H. Muller on Evaluation of compact book storage systems, and College and University library buildings bibliographies for 1939—45 and 1953—54.

A.W.

4093 The college library building

Charles M. Adams

Lib. Q., 24 (4) October 1954, 336—347.

A review of current trends in college library building in the United States. Points covered include "flexibility" of building and modular construction, a tendency to make all shelf areas open and closely related to reading areas, division of some college libraries into large subject divisions, more provision for faculty members to give instruction in the library, and provision for students who wish to work in groups with the many new media of communications.

J.A.T.

4094 New Tacoma Public Library building is big asset to City

Pioneer, 17 (4) July—August 1954, 3—4. Photos.

A brief description of the new main library building which is connected with the old Carnegie building. Entrances on two floor levels are possible because it is built on a slope. The total cost of site, construction and equipment was approximately \$1,438,000 when completed in 1952. Thermopane glass windows are used abundantly and heat and ventilation are supplied by fans. The library comprises a children's room, art gallery, adult library, young adults section, newspaper room and business, technology and general reference library.

H.K.

LIBRARY MATERIALS: AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS, MAPS, PERIODICALS (SERIALS), etc.

4095 Audio-visual dimensions for an academic library

Louis Shores

Coll. and Res. Libs., 15 (4) October 1954, 393—397.

The printed word as a medium of communication may be on the decline. Georges Duhamel said so in 1939. Edgar Dale has said recently that the librarian must look upon himself "as an agency for the custody and distribution of illuminating ideas no matter whether they appear on tape, wax, film, paper, or a television screen". Dr. Shores proceeds to agree with Dr. Dale at some length.

L.J.L.

4096 Annual world production of library materials

Alan E. Heyneman

L.C. Inf. Bull., 13 (43) 25 October 1954. Appendix. 5p.

The result of an attempt to discover the maximum possible workload of a centralized cataloguing administration. Includes all books, newspapers, serials and periodicals of all sorts, maps, music (in sheet, score, or phonorecord form) prints and other pictorial material, films, filmstrips, aural and microphotographic publications. Only manuscripts are excluded. Total annual world figures are 329,276 books, 7,961 maps, 31,350 music, 32,897 newspapers, 70,277 periodicals, 6,564 films, and 76,309 miscellaneous items. The figures for the United Kingdom are 19,257 books, 101 maps, 102 music (the 1953 acquisitions in music by the Royal Musical Assn., is reported at 7,000 items, but it is not known how much of this is elsewhere represented in the data for the U.K.), 1,454 newspapers, 14,285 periodicals, and 443 films.

E.A.B.

4097 Problems of American libraries in acquiring foreign publications

John Fall

Lib. Q., 24 (2) April 1954, 101-113.

The Chief of the Economics Division of the New York Public Library reviews present-day methods and problems in acquiring current and out-of-print foreign publications. The problem has been intensified by the Farmington Plan, and by the increased volume of European publications. A dealer in the foreign country for purchases is essential if no national bibliography exists. Gifts and exchanges often procure books not available through the usual trade channels. Methods of shipment and the financial operations involved are also discussed.

J.A.T.

4098 La constitution des réserves et les critères qui peuvent servir à sélectionner les ouvrages précieux

[The composition of reserve stock and standards of selection for valuable books]

Robert Brun

Libri, 4 (3) 1954, 241-247.

There is a need, especially in France, for a revision of the standards applied to books retained in reserve. A detailed list of such standards is given under the headings (i) age, (ii) material, (iii) typography, (iv) text, (v) illustration, (vi) binding, (vii) provenance.

J.A.F.

4099 Government publications for small libraries

Douglas Fisher

Ontario Lib. Rev., 38 (3) August 1954, 209—215.

Government publications are difficult to catalogue (chiefly because of the problem of deciding between the responsible department and the author as a heading), to select, to buy, and to shelve; they also include a good deal of trivial material. Nevertheless, the smallest library needs some of them, and must face the problems raised. A brief guide to Canadian, U.S. and British government publications is appended.

M.B.L.

4100 The acquisition problem concerning British government documents in the United States

W. B. Ready

Coll. and Res. Libs., 15 (4) October 1954, 411, 416.

The ways of acquiring HMSO publications in the States are all unsatisfactory; the Stationery Office sends little bills; the British Information Service in New York is leisurely and expensive; booksellers become "swamped in the plethora"; the method of distribution is poor and a bad impression is created. The United Kingdom should therefore "reactivate the depository system". The author concludes with the hope that some eminent visiting Englishman having read the article will make representation at home to "improve this sorry business".

L.J.L.

4101 Offentlege prent [Official publications]

Kaare Haukaas

Norsk årbok for bibliotek og forskning, 3, 1954, 101—104.

In view of the importance of government publications it is surprising that they are so unattractive in appearance and that so little is done to advertise them. After examining some Norwegian and Swedish examples, the author makes a plea for more advertising and better cataloguing in order to make these publications better known.

W.

4102 Building a record collection

Doreen Curry

Ontario Lib. Rev., 38 (3) August 1954, 252—255.

Records were introduced into London (Ontario) Public Library in 1940, and may be borrowed by all library members at a small charge. They are arranged on open shelves by type (*e.g.* LP, 78 r.p.m.) and then by accession number. Cataloguing is made as simple as possible: added and subject entries vary in number with

the type of music recorded and the performer(s). Charging methods are similar to those used with books; records are very carefully checked on return for condition, and fines are levied for scratches. Selection is based partly on popular demand and partly on the staffs' own judgment, which is formed largely by a detailed study of reviews.

M.B.L.

4103 Folkebiblioteket og Grammofonpladerne

[Public libraries and gramophone records]

Helge Jenson

Bogens Verden, 36 (7) October 1954, 297—304.

A survey of Danish views on the establishment of gramophone record libraries. It is agreed that these departments are a legitimate function of public libraries as an extension of the music department and as a supplement to musical education and musical study-circles. Libraries are seen to be the natural institutions to carry out these objectives. They have trained staff familiar with the handling and organizing of such materials. Listening rooms are considered to be desirable whereas the loan of records is thought to be too costly at first but may come later with the introduction of long-playing records. As a first step, concerts should be arranged in libraries in order to make contact with local musical performers.

W.

4104 Weeding as an art

Scott Adams

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 42 (1) January 1954, 30—31.

The practice of weeding is an art comparable to that of book selection; it is not a negative process, but a positive one—"a reassessment of our collections, a reconsideration of the residual positive values of older books". Hence it must be related to the basic collection policy, for the re-selection of old books must be governed by similar principles. Moreover, the total library resources of one's locality must be borne in mind, to avoid any significant depletion of them, and systematic co-operative policies on collection and preservation are an immediate necessity.

G.R.P.

CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING, ABSTRACTING

(See also Abstract No. 4167)

4105 Glossary of cataloguing terms (2) and (3)

K. D. Puranik

Annals of Library Science, 1 (2) June 1954, 116—128; 1 (3) September 1954, 185—192.

Further instalments of the glossary noted in Abstract No. 3679.
B.C.V.

4106 The Lubetzky Report—its nature and significance

Margaret E. Cockshutt

Ontario Lib. Rev., 38 (3) August 1954, 243—251.

Seymour Lubetzky's *Cataloging rules and principles* was the result of a demand for an investigation into the basic principles underlying cataloguing, with a view to forming a standard code. His analysis of the present A.L.A. Rules proves them in many places superfluous or needlessly complex. His outline of the history of rules for corporate entry reveals many difficulties. His suggestions for principles for a new code, and for the cases where deviation from these principles is necessary, though occasionally questionable, again aim at simplicity and convenience. It is hoped that the welcome given to the report will lead to the formation of rules on a firmer theoretical basis.

M.B.L.

4107 Catalog code revision: help wanted

J. of Cat. and Class., 10 (4) October 1954, 228—231.

The Steering Committee of the Catalog Code Revision Committee invites discussion on revision of the A.L.A. Code, and, as a basis, proposes four general considerations on a revised code—(i) Catalogue is primarily a finding list, not a reference tool, (ii) economies should be emphasised, (iii) revision should ignore the amount of recataloguing this might entail, (iv) the proposed author/title code should cover all types of library material. There follows a list of specific problems upon which the Committee wishes case studies, e.g. Change of name, anonymous classics, standard titles for voluminous authors, etc.

J.A.T.

4108 Proposed revision of ALA rule 53: revised CLA and LC versions

J. of Cat. and Class., 10 (4) October 1954, 223—228.

(See Abstracts 3683, 3906). Texts of the Catholic L.A. and L.C. rules given. Proposed changes in LC rule are the omission of *Father* or *Brother* and *Mother* or *Sister* from the heading unless only the forename in religion is used. Dates are to be used to distinguish persons with the same name, if dates are not available the initials of the religious order are to be used. Catholic L.A. would use initials of the religious order in every case, and these would precede dates.

J.A.T.

4109 Die gegenwärtigen Probleme des Alphabetischen Katalogs in Deutschland: der Stand der Neubearbeitung der Preussischen Instruktionen

[The present problems of the alphabetical catalogue in Germany: the position of the revision of the Prussian Instructions.]

Robert Samulski

Mitteilungsblatt (Nordrhein-Westfalen), N.F. 4 (3—4) 1 August 1954, 49—62.

The committee for the revision of the Prussian Instructions seeks the opinion of German librarians on the rules for listing titles alphabetically. Of the two methods of doing this, by the most significant word or by the first word not an article, the Germans chose the former and embodied it in the Prussian Instructions. The German Union Catalogue and later tradition kept the Instructions in use till now, but though historically important, they are increasingly unsatisfactory. To change to a system which used the first word not an article would simplify cataloguing and make it cheaper, make the use of the catalogue easier and contribute to international co-operation.

R.C.

4110 Authorial homonym and synonym

S. R. Ranganathan

Annals of Library Science, 1 (3) September 1954, 174—184.

Discusses the cataloguing difficulties caused by authors with the same name, and authors using pseudonyms. He appeals to authors and publishers to co-operate by giving, in the preliminary pages, the date of birth and all names which the author has used. The need for international standardization of the cataloguing of corporate authors is also discussed.

B.C.V.

4111 Cataloguing a merger book

K. D. Puranik

Annals of Library Science, 1 (2) June 1954, 112—115.

Discusses the problems of cataloguing a book which combines two earlier publications. A note itemizing the merged titles is added to the main entry, and from it added entries are derived.

B.C.V.

4112 Standards for subject headings: a national program

Richard S. Angell

J. of Cat. and Class., 10 (4) October 1954, 191—197.

Calls attention to similar work being done by scientists in the retrieval and storage of information, and to their criticisms of librarians' alphabetical lists. The work of standardization and co-ordination would have three main phases, (i) statement of

objectives and principles, (ii) analysis of present headings lists in the light of these principles on a subject basis, and (iii) reconstruction into a synthetic general list.

J.A.T.

4113 Standards for subject headings : problems and opportunities

Wyllis E. Wright

J. of Cat. and Class., 10 (4) October 1954, 175—178.

The author is an apologist of the alphabetical subject catalogue, but enumerates specific problems in subject heading work which require investigation before any agreed standards can be set. Problems dealt with are : (i) method of entry for subjects limited geographically, (ii) difficulties due to language, (iii) obsolescence of subject headings, and (iv) now the vocabulary of subject headings suitable for the specialist may also suit the general reader.

J.A.T.

4114 The role of research in establishing standards for subject headings

Carlyle J. Frarey

J. of Cat. and Class., 10 (4) October 1954, 179—190.

An attempt to evaluate the criteria by which the effectiveness of the alphabetical subject catalogue may be measured, and to suggest useful bases for evaluation, quantitative and qualitative.

J.A.T.

4115 Subject headings for children's materials

Thera P. Cavender

J. of Cat. and Class., 10 (4) October 1954, 197—201. References.

With the increase in the size of the average library system doing work for children, both in public libraries and in school libraries, the author examines the possibilities of a uniform national list of subject headings for school and children's libraries. Some of the problems she examines, but does not answer are (i) is the LC list desirable as a national standard ? (ii) would Sears' List and Wilson cards be more suitable ? or (iii) would a separate headings list designed for children have most advantages ?

J.A.T.

4116 Old wine in new bottles—the trend in Social Welfare headings

Louise Beitzell

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 42 (3) July 1954, 332—337.

With the passage through Congress of the Social Security Act in 1935, a new concept of charity and relief evolved, which required a recasting of the terminology used in social work. Until then,

librarians had used the L.C. subject headings, published in 1928, and there was no definitive terminological list reflecting the changed (and changing) outlook. The Social Security Board published *Preferred Terminology* for its own staff in 1935, and in 1937 the Special Libraries Association produced its list of headings, *Social Welfare*. A selected list of subject headings used in the *Social Security Board Library* (1940) was compiled by Mary McGeorge, Jeannette Hagan and the writer, with the needs of librarians in mind, and the methods used in its construction are described. In 1951 a supplement was issued embracing also the fields of education and rehabilitation, due to the amalgamation of libraries concerned in these fields. A revision of the 1937 list is currently being studied by Special Libraries Association.

G.R.P.

4117 The book buyer and the catalog of holdings

William Jerome Wilson

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 42 (1) January 1954, 10—14.

A short-title catalogue of a library's 16th century books would need the following bare essentials: (i) standardized author entry with cross-references from other forms of the name; (ii) author entry for anonymous works if the author is known, but with an entry also under title; (iii) preservation of the opening words of the title; (iv) the full imprint except for publishers' or printers' addresses. This would involve about four-fifths of the cataloguing. If pagination and signatures were added in order to cope with variant editions, and "additions" were noted and provided with added entries, then almost the whole job of cataloguing would have been done. The author would prefer to wait for a "full-dress" catalogue, and manage as well as possible in the meantime.

G.R.P.

4118 Proeve tot het opstellen van een titelbeschrijving voor oude muziekhandschriften

[An attempt to lay down rules for the cataloguing of old music manuscripts]

W. Dehennin

Bibliotheekgids, 30 (4) July—August 1954, 91—100.

The need for cataloguing rules for musical scores became obvious to the author whilst doing research of the musical life of 17th and 18th-century Antwerp, research which also brought to light the appalling conditions in which old music was stored in most churches in that city, if indeed it had not already been destroyed as obsolete. As most of the church music of that time gave no clue to the identity of the composer, it was found that a thematic catalogue would be useful; the first three bars of the melody form the *incipit* in this kind of catalogue. Provisional rules, based, so far as they are

applicable, on those for normal bibliographical material used in the Antwerp municipal library, have been worked out in detail and are quoted, with examples.

K.G.

4119 Grundsätzliches zur Bildung, Bibliographie und Katalogisierung altnordischer Büchertitel

[Elements of the formation, bibliography and cataloguing of Old Norse book-titles]

Gerhard Lohse

Arbeiten aus dem Bibliothekar-Lehrinstitut des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, (5) 1954, 45p. Bibliog. * (Abridged translation available).

Old Norse literature in its various forms confronts the cataloguer with peculiar problems, both phonetic and bibliographical in origin. A work seldom has both an undisputed author and a definite title; usually only the title is known, and that may exist in several different versions. The special bibliographies and catalogues give some guidance, but there is too much variation in their practice to allow of a standardized procedure. There follows a detailed criticism of the rulings of the *Prussian Instructions* and other authorities, regarding (i) the establishment of equivalents for the characters peculiar to Old Norse, for filing purposes, (ii) variations in the author's name due to grammatical usage, (iii) the entry of translations into Old Norse under the original or translated title, (iv) the choice of a heading for collective editions, and the number of references desirable from its competent works, and (v) the standardization of title entries, to make them internationally acceptable.

M.B.L.

4120 This Question of Card Reproduction!

A. C. Curtis and R. F. Smith

Lib. World, 56 (650-651), August-September 1954, 23-24.

A Roneo "500" Duplicator has been used successfully at Lindsey and Holland County Library for card reproduction. By cutting the 9 by 8 in. Economy Stencil into 3 equal strips and temporarily masking approx. 2/3 of the drum all 5 by 3 in. cards used in the Accessions Dept. can be reproduced from one stencil. Cost of materials for 15 duplicated catalogues during 1953 (4,200 titles) was £152. os. 10d.

A.H.H.

4121 The Divided Catalogue

Betty Carnie and Adrienne Llewellyn

Can. Lib. Assn. Bull., 11 (2) October 1954, 66-67.

The Regina Public Library has divided its catalogue into two files: one, authors and titles; the other, subjects. Originally it was in three parts, with separate sections within the subject catalogues.

All collections in the adult sections, including the Reference Library but excluding the gramophone records, have been merged into one catalogue. The gramophone collection and the Children's Department have their separate and divided catalogues. The book collection contains 82,486 volumes. The users find that they do not now confuse subject and title entries as formerly, and the range of material on a specific subject is more easily seen.

J.M.B.

4122 Le Catalogue par matières d'une bibliothèque universitaire

[The Subject catalogue in a university library]

Elisabeth Sauvenier-Goffin

Archives . . . de Belgique, 25 (1) 1954, 57-67.

A plea for the systematic subject catalogue in university science and medical libraries. After a brief historical survey of the subject catalogues used in the University of Liège Science Library, the weaknesses of the present alphabetical subject catalogue are described from the reader's and the librarian's points of view, with particular reference to its unsuitability for rapidly developing subjects, its increasing inefficiency with increasing size and the unsuitability of the French language for alphabetization. This catalogue will be replaced by one based on the systematic subject-arrangement of the *Bulletin analytique du Centre de Documentation du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique* (Paris), which covers all scientific subjects except medicine and is compiled by specialists. The new catalogue is in preparation.

M.F.C.B.

4123 Das Ordnungsgefüge der Wissenschaften

[The order of knowledge]

Joris Vorstius

Z. f. B., 68 (7-8) July-August 1954, 252-265.

A classification of knowledge should be based on the following guiding principles: (i) all inclusiveness, (ii) academic practice must decide which parts of knowledge are to be treated as a group, (iii) subject relationship must be shown in one-dimensional order, (iv) progressive relationship between subjects must be shown, avoiding gaps, (v) continuity should be natural, not forced, (vi) first division must be as between individual subject or subject-group, (vii) classification of individual sciences is in accordance with Comte's principle of development, (viii) no strict separation of science and the humanities, but division into four main groups: Natural sciences, Social sciences, Technology, Arts. The main classes are arranged in the following order: encyclopedias, librarianship, journalism, philosophy, mathematics, statistics, natural science,

medicine, psychology, social science, political history, political science, law, commerce and transport, agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, technology, sport, games, education, history of civilization, culture, philology, literature, fine arts, archaeology, music, theatre, film, dancing, theology. The scheme and its various implications are discussed.

F.M.J.

4124 The Changing structure of knowledge

B. C. Vickery

Annals of Library Science, 1 (3) September 1954, 137—147.

The first part reviews Ranganathan's views on the formation of classes, the ranking of classes in an array, facets, rounds and levels, and the manner in which the CC represents these structural features in notation. The second part of the article discusses the ways in which the growth of knowledge may enforce changes in the structure of a classification. The author shows that many changes can be incorporated by adding new terms, new facets or new main classes, but that from time to time more profound reconstruction is necessary.

B.C.V.

4125 Classification in reference service

E. J. Coates

Annals of Library Science, 1 (3) September 1954, 152—161.

Makes out a case for the correlated teaching of classification and reference service. The author shows the limitations of relying on memory and subject specialization in reference service, by concrete examples explains how an efficient classification aids the reference assistant, and comments on the help given by a "patterned" classification of the Colon type as applied in the *British National Bibliography*. Outlines a search procedure aided by classification and discusses a search procedure aided by classification and discusses some implications for the dictionary catalogue.

B.C.V.

4126 The Universal Decimal Classification

Shirley F. Harper

Amer. Doc., 5 (4) October 1954, 195—213.

Although the U.D.C. is based on Dewey it is not well known in the U.S.A. A brief description of the scheme is given and the opinions of various American librarians on the U.D.C. are quoted.

D.M.

4127 Critique of U.D.C. (14): Library Science

Faqir Chand

Annals of Library Science, 1 (2) June 1954, 87—93.

Continues the critical study of classes 025/028 of the UDC

B.C.V.

4128 The Colon theory comes of age

Graham Jones

Amer. Doc., 5 (4) October 1954, 213—217.

A critical account of the development of Colon classification from 1933 to date and of the writings of Ranganathan and others during this period. It is considered that since the publication of *The fundamentals of library classification* by Palmer and Wells, what was a relatively simple body of thought has become unnecessarily complicated. Highly similar phenomena are differentiated with a care which seems unrewarding (e.g. auto-bias, round and level). These terms suggest little, and with the weakness of terms, conviction may be thought wanting in the theory they support. Yet the one essential feature is the attempt to evolve the unambiguous language in which classification can be discussed.

D.M.

4129 Depth classification (4) : Demonstration (2)

S. R. Ranganathan

Annals of Library Science, 1 (2) June 1954, 81—86.

Demonstrates the application of CC and UDC to three subjects in Librarianship.

B.C.V.

4130 Depth Classification (3) and (5) : Common Isolate

S. R. Ranganathan

Annals of Library Science, 1 (2) June 1954, 65—80; 1 (3) September 1954, 129—136.

Further discussion of the common subdivisions in CC. Compares the practice of CC, UDC, and Bliss in providing anterior form divisions, chronological and geographical divisions. For CC, the author gives revised schedules of "private time", "featured time", physiographic features and other terms in the geographical divisions. These are followed by tentative schedules for several new posterior common subdivisions in CC: (a) common intellectual activities such as law (deriving), postulating, observing, correction; (b) common industrial activities such as planning, production, finishing, testing, repairing; and (c) common institutional activities such as policy, meeting, reporting, administration. The article also proposes to represent Properties in CC by a new kind of subject device: whereas C represents Physics, c will represent Physical properties; whereas N8 represents Music, n8 will represent Musical quality and so on analogously.

B.C.V.

4131 A classification from the ground up

Eleanor Hungerford

J. of Cat. and Class., 10 (4) October 1954, 210—217.

In this article the Assistant Editor of the 16th edition of the Decimal Classification outlines the procedures followed in preparing the revised schedules. The criteria upon which revision is based are followed by a description of the processes involved. The revision of 961 North Africa is given as a type study.

J.A.T.

4132 The 16th edition moves forward: the editor's progress report

David Judson Haykin

J. of Cat. and Class., 10 (4) October 1954, 206—210.

A report by the editor of the 16th edition of D.C. on the progress made since January 1954 when the work was started in the Library of Congress. It covers staff, editorial procedures, criteria, editorial operation, and affords an insight into the construction of a modern classification scheme.

J.A.T.

4133 The 16th edition and the practicing classifier

Wesley Simonton

J. of Cat. and Class., 10 (4) October 1954, 217—222.

An article by a member of the DCC Advisory Committee on the Decimal Classification, reporting the views of practicing librarians on the 15th ed., and their proposals for the 16th ed. Topics covered comprise (i) fullness of schedules, (ii) relocations, and (iii) aids to classifiers (definitions and scope notes).

J.A.T.

4134 Practicality of coordinate indexing

G. E. Randall

Coll. and Res. Libs., 15 (4) October 1954, 417—419.

The subject content of the item to be indexed is divided into major concepts: single words, called Uniterms, are selected by the indexer to denote these concepts. Each item gets an accession number; each Uniterm used is recorded on a card. As a report is indexed, its accession number is recorded on appropriate Uniterm cards. The searcher selects Uniterm cards for the information he wants, lists accession numbers common to them all, and goes straight to the reports bearing these numbers. This should reduce the size of catalogues, make information readily accessible, and ease librarians' labour. To the searcher the system yields but a set of numbers preventing preliminary pruning: to the librarian it presents a processing problem.

L.J.L.

4135 Den svenska tidskriftsöversikten *Kommunal litteraturtjänst*
[The Swedish abstracting service The Community Library Service]
Ingrid Ramqvist

Norsk årbok for bibliotek og forskning, 3, 1954, 95—99.

This periodical is issued six times a year by Bibliotekstjänst (The Swedish Bibliographical Office). Norrköping and Malmö public libraries index some 250 periodicals under 36 headings such as Housing Projects, Fire Service, Sports, for persons in local government and administration work. 152 Swedish libraries subscribe to it and distribute copies to local authorities. If an article is required from a periodical that is not available for loan, then photocopies are obtained.

W.

DOCUMENTATION : GENERAL

4136 Versuch einer Strukturanalyse des franz. Dokumentationsnetzes

[An attempt at a structural analysis of the French Documentation network]

Jeanne Gaudron

Nach. f. Dok., 5 (3) September 1954, 155—160.

The author takes as a basis the *Répertoire des Bibliothèques de France* published by Unesco and the Direction des Services des Bibliothèques de France and lists the number of libraries and documentation centres under detailed headings of type of library, material held, mechanical aids available, catalogues and classification schemes used and availability of stock to readers. Figures are given in four columns—under documentation centres, libraries in Paris, provincial libraries and the total (of which there are 308, 361, 1,039 and 1,708 respectively). It is recommended that similar surveys be carried out in England, USA, Austria and Switzerland.

R.H.M.

4137 The Work of the T.I.D.U.

E. G. Hill

Aslib Proc., 6 (2) May 1954, 94—100.

T.I.D.U. is now part of D.S.I.R., and its collection is based on wartime documents captured by British and American troops, but is being supplemented by unclassified Government research reports. Published literature is not used very much, but personal contacts are often found to be of great value. There are a number of scientific liaison officers overseas. T.I.D.U. is rapidly being integrated into the main information services of D.S.I.R.

D.J.F.

4138 Industry, Information and Research

V. D. Freedland

Aslib Proc., 6 (2) May 1954, 111—116.

That many firms do not yet fully understand what they can gain from an organized information service is evident from a recent D.S.I.R. survey of the number of books held and periodicals taken. To indicate the vast amount of information available to industry, libraries, books and periodicals concerned with textiles are mentioned as a specific example. Methods used by the Research Associations for gathering, organizing and disseminating information are described and the growth of this service is illustrated by quotations from the annual reports of these bodies.

J.S.R.

4139 Le Développement de la Documentation en Italie

[The development of documentation in Italy]

Bruno Balbis

Rev. of Doc., 21 (2) June 1954, 53—59.

A historical review of events from 1895 followed by a description of the work of the National Centre of Scientific-Technical Documentation, a department of the National Centre of Research. An international analytical index of articles from 2,000 periodicals has been maintained since 1900. Since 1953 Russian periodicals have been taken and titles of articles translated into Italian. There are translation, microfilm and photostat services. The Library of the National Centre of Research, founded 1927, contains 150,000 items, classified by LC and catalogued by the Vatican rules. Suggestions made for professional education are (i) preparatory courses in documentation; (ii) the establishment of a year's course in documentation at library schools throughout Italy; (iii) setting up a research committee.

D.A.H.

4140 Die wissenschaftlich-technische Dokumentation in der Volksrepublik Polen

[Scientific-technical documentation in the Polish People's Republic]

Stanislaw Sierotwinski, tr. O. Wegner

Dokumentation, 1 (8) September 1954, 154—159. Bibliog.

Founded by ministerial decree in 1950, the Central Institute for Scientific-technical Documentation published 3-figure UDC tables and parts of classes 5, 6, and 7. Polish names had then to be found for technical terms. For the staffs of libraries of works, the lowest organizational units, it issued a manual, a dictionary of terms, and

a professional bibliography. Units at industrial research centres, within their fields, translate, inform, edit indexes, and prepare documentation cards. The Central Institute has overall responsibility, gives ideological guidance, trains personnel, has translation registers, and maintains an offset reproduction unit. The un-integrated public libraries deal with the arts side and are charged with work of no immediate utility.

E.S.B.

4141 Sources of information for the agricultural and food chemist

A. W. Marsden

Chem. and Ind., (37) 11 September 1954, 1138—1141.

Information required may be work already published, current research, or industrial and commercial information about processes or products. Sources described include Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, D.S.I.R. establishments, research institutes, advisory centres, educational centres, trade organizations or commercial firms. Addresses of the more important bodies are given. Procedure for searching abroad is outlined.

G.W.W.

4142 The Japanese chemical literature

Leo J. Stevens

J. of Chem. Educ., 31 (9) September 1954, 471—474.

Japanese chemical articles are abstracted in the principal abstracting journals. Medical publications, dictionaries and patents, and the publications of scientific institutes and professional societies are described.

G.W.W.

4143 Documentation in instrumentation

William A. Wildhack *and others*

Amer. Doc., 5 (4) October 1954, 223—237. Illus.

The Office of Basic Instrumentation of the National Bureau of Standards has undertaken studies aimed at improving the documentation of instrumentation literature. This literature is widely scattered in publications dealing with scientific and technical subjects and the first problem has been to locate sources of information. After this has been done, references must be selected, uniquely identified, indexed, coded and filed. The problems of storage have also been considered together with searching techniques and information retrieval. A system of coincidence detection, known as the "Peek-a-Boo" system has been adopted for use in filing and searching.

D.M.

4144 Sources of Russian Scientific Information

A. L. Mackay

Aslib Proc., 6 (2) May 1954, 101—110. Bibliog.

The rate of publication in Russian has increased greatly, and its importance is shown by the fact that in some subjects up to 20% of the papers in the *Zentralblatt* are Russian. The main journals are covered by the well-known abstracts journals and several bodies, including Library of Congress and D.S.I.R., publish translated contents lists. Indexes to translations are held by Aslib, the Science Library and the Society for Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R. Import difficulties still abound, and some journals can only be obtained by exchange, which can be a clumsy procedure. Advice is given on availability for consultation, and an Appendix deals with the Institute of Scientific Information founded in 1953.

D.J.F.

4145 Libraries and the publications of the UN specialized agencies

Janet F. Saunders

Unesco Bull., 8 (8—9) August—September 1954, 102—108. Bibliog.

(See Abstract No. 3518). Some guidance is given as to the size of collection and in the selection of the various types of publications which are described. The difficulty of classifying the documents is stressed and it is suggested they are best classed by the documents symbols. The importance of making the work of the Specialized Agencies as widely known as possible is stressed and some indication is given as to how this may best be achieved.

D.H.

DOCUMENTATION : DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION

(See also Abstracts Nos. 4186—87)

4146 Behind the new London telephone directories : the use of Flexoprint in the Post Office

G. W. Robson

O. & M. Bulletin, 9 (1) February 1954, 32—43. Illus. Photos.

Flexoprint is a visible edge strip index designed for reproduction by offset litho. This is the first major application of the system outside the United States where Flexoprint was devised by Remington Rand and it exceeds anything existing there. The index is made on cards, which, by means of a cutaway part, are slotted on to a metal stick, known as a "runaway". The article deals with the layout and typing, photography, and the printing and binding and concludes with the problems encountered.

P.L.

4147 An inexpensive apparatus for microfilm reproductions

Thomas Gibson and Archibald L. Goodall

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., 42 (3) July 1954, 328—331. Photos.

This equipment was cheaply constructed from scrap (except for its plate-glass cover). It comprises a box 24-in. by 19-in. by 6-in. with a hinged lid holding the plate glass sheet. Books are placed inside the box on a platform made in two halves, each individually sprung by bed-springs, to compensate for the varying thickness of each side of an open volume. On each side, "Photoflood" bulbs are contained in tinplate reflectors supported by wooden arms 13-in. above the surface of the box. A gibbet-shaped strut is provided at the back to support a Zeiss "Ikon" camera at a height of 24-in. The camera uses a 5 cm. lens, with an accessory lens made from a spectacle glass for cheapness: Kodak "Microfile" film is used, with a customary exposure of $1/5$ sec. at f.8; "microfilm reproductions of professional standard" are claimed.

G.R.P.

4148 Seen in the United States: recent developments in reproduction services

H. R. Verry

O. & M. Bulletin, 8 (6) December 1953, 10—12.

Briefly describes unusual methods of reproduction and plate-making for offset machines in the United States: (i) the Verifax process, now serving a trial period but gaining in popularity, (ii) Xerography, which has made considerable progress and in this, of particular interest, is the apparatus designed to produce copies from microfilm, and (iii) a three colour process which, from 35mm. colour transparencies, produces, on a small offset machine, colour prints of extremely good quality about postcard or half-plate size. Illustration of Verifax photo-copying apparatus appears in centre pages of O. & M. Bulletin, 9 (1) February 1954.

P.L.

4149 The TWX in American libraries

David Jolly

Libri, 4 (4) 1954, 302—307. Bibliog.

The teletypewriter (TWX) transmits typing over an electric circuit such as the telephone. It has five advantages for libraries (i) accuracy, (ii) permanent records, (iii) brevity, through use of codes, (iv) speeding up of inter-lending, (v) unattended service. Since 1950 several American libraries have installed TWX including Milwaukee and Wisconsin, Michigan and Detroit (after a disastrous fire in the State library) and the Midwest Inter-Library Center. In most cases its use has been discontinued because of increased service

rates. The three basic reasons for TWX installation have been (i) economy (ii) emergency coverage (iii) psychological (*e.g.* the MILC installation which demonstrated the Center's intention of fulfilling its task). These experiments show the alertness of libraries in using new developments in communications and their sensitivity to operational costs.

J.A.F.

DOCUMENTATION : MECHANICAL AIDS

4150 *Bemerkungen zur mechanischen Dokumentation an amerikanischen Bibliotheken*

[Observations on mechanical documentation in American libraries]

Wilhelm M. Luther

Nach. f. Dok., 5 (3) September 1954, 115—119. Bibliog.

American libraries have largely become documentation centres and, to produce quickly current information, use modern reproduction methods, mechanical selection and microfilm. The Department of Agriculture compiles bibliographies of more than 90,000 titles a year by the Rapid Selector. LC have recently developed the "Bibliofax" from the model E Recordak for unwieldy items. (*See* Abstract No. 3939). Punched cards are widely used for many purposes and microfilm for "long-run material". Examples of works available on microcards are given. Television has been used for transmitting important source material by the Ultrafax Co. The teletypewriter is also used, *e.g.* at the Midwest Inter-Library Centre since 1951 and among groups of large libraries.

R.H.M.

4151 *Machine literature searching. VI. Class definition and code construction*

J. W. Perry, M. M. Berry and Allen Kent

Amer. Doc., 5 (4) October 1954, 238—244.

(*See* Abstracts Nos. 3731—3732, 3941—3943). The purpose of machine searching might be defined as the identification of those records in a file that are characterized by a certain set of features. The records so characterized constitute a class in the logical sense of the word. This involves implications that are important to the designer of the searching machine and the designer of a system for analyzing and encoding records. The basic logic of class definition provides the link between machine operations and recorded matter. Careful analysis of the meaning of terminology used to express subject matter is essential.

D.M.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

4152 A Medieval Manuscript in New Zealand

J. A. W. Bennett

Bodleian Lib. Rec., 5 (1) April 1954, 25—27.

A similarity has recently been noticed between the bindings of an early thirteenth century copy of books XI—XXXVII of Gregory's *Moralia*, given to Auckland Public Library in 1884, and a mid-twelfth century copy of books I—X in the Bodleian (MS. Rawl.C.435). Both bindings are described, and it seems likely that they were treated as a pair for several centuries. The Auckland manuscript's well-preserved sixteenth century blind-stamped binding has been called "the oldest specimen of an English Royal binding known". Rubbings have been deposited in the Bodleian, and reproductions of some of the capitals, which show greater variety of colour and design than those of the Rawlinson manuscript.

S.D.B.

4153 The Early Bibliography of Southern Italy. I. Cosenza

D. E. Rhodes

Bibliofilia, 56 (2) 1954, 102—109.

This series is intended as a pioneer guide to the fuller bibliographical description of the smaller centres, which have been comparatively neglected. Cosenza is one of the few to have produced incunabula. Octavianus Salamonius of Manfredonia, who may have learnt his craft in Rome, first set up a press there in 1478. A list of known printers is given and 23 works are listed with notes, the title-page being transcribed when the author has been able to see a copy. Some errors of previous bibliographers are corrected.

F.S.S.

4154 Nuovi contributi alla Storia della Stampa nel Secolo XV

[New contributions to the history of printing in the 15th century]

Roberto Ridolfi

Bibliofilia, 56 (1) 1954, 1—20; 56 (2) 1954, 85—101. Facsim.

I. Following earlier work by Proctor and Pollard, the compilers of the *Gesamtkatalog*, tentatively, and those of the British Museum *Catalogue of books printed in the XV century*, definitely, accepted the work of the printer of *Johannis Mesue Opera* (Hain 11107) as anticipating by five months the earliest previously known Florentine incunable, the *Servius* of Bernardo Cennini, dated 7th November 1471. But further study of the type, watermarks and present locations of the Mesue printer's productions points to a Venetian rather than a Florentine origin and a ms. note in one of them attests that it was bought in Padua in 1472 while Bartolomeo Fonzio, the

presiding genius over at least four of the Mesue printer's five productions, was absent from Florence from 1467 until September 1471. Further, Cennini and his son would have known of any Florentine printing, especially of works for which Fonzio was responsible and, if forestalled, would not have boasted of their achievement as they did. II. The productions attributed by Scholderer partly to Bernardo de' Nerli and partly to the printer of the Benignus H2780 should rather be assigned to the printer of the Virgil C6o61. The press of the Nerli who were merely patrons, was an invention of Scholderer. This printer seems also to have printed the first edition of Homer, attributed by Proctor and Haebler to Bartolomeo de' Libri.

F.S.S.

4155 Rassegna incunabulistica: Recenti pubblicazioni italiane

[Survey of work on incunabula: Recent Italian publications]

Roberto Ridolfi

Bibliofilia, 56 (2) 1954, 139—142.

Domenico Fava, *Manuale degli incunabuli*, 2nd edn. revised. Milan, Görlich, 1953. The first edition was not perfect but was the only Italian work in the field. This however is a mere impression, none of the previous errors or omissions having been rectified and a reference to Burger's *Index* of "fifty years ago", counting from 1939, is repeated word for word in 1953. 27 reproductions are the only addition. *Indice generale degli incunabuli delle biblioteche italiane*. Ministry of Public Instruction-Indexes and catalogues—New series I. III Rome. Libreria dello Stato. 1954. In this volume are listed 1807 incunables from letter G to L inclusive. 52 new editions, unknown even to the *Gesamtkatalog* and the *Annotationes* of Accurti, are claimed but three of these are not described for the first time. Apart from the *B.M.C.* and the older works of Hain, Copinger and Reichling this is the only work in the field now that it has passed the word FEDE at which the *Gesamtkatalog* stopped.

F.S.S.

4156 La Censura nella Storia guicciardiniana, Loci duo e Paralipomena

[Censorship in Guicciardini's History, *Loci duo* and *Paralipomena*]

Paolo Guicciardini

Bibliofilia, 56 (1) 1954, 31—46; 56 (2) 1954, 114—136. Facsim.

(See Abstract No. 2023). *Loci duo* refers to the first two suppressed passages and *Paralipomena* to all three. A key list gives in chronological order all works containing any or all of the passages in any form. List I contains separate editions of the passages. Italian editions of the *History* publishing any of the passages for the first time are in List II and translations of these are in List III. List IV

is of other works containing one or more of the passages or parts of them. List V will contain works authoritatively stated to contain some of the passages but which do not do so. In each case a note shows whether the passages are reported word for word or not and whether in the text, in footnotes, in appendix, etc. There follow transcriptions of the title-pages of all works in Lists I—IV in chronological order with annotations. A comparative table of readings is included in order to fix the date of a version of *Loci duo*, which appears to be unique, inserted in a copy of Giolito's 1567 edition of the *Storia* in Count P. Guicciardini's own library.

F.S.S.

4157 A Thucydides belonging to Ciriaco d'Ancona

Ruth Barbour

Bodleian Lib. Rec., 5 (1) April 1954, 9—13. Illus.

Only three extant volumes of Ciriaco's collection were known until the discovery of this heavily annotated manuscript, acquired by Matteo Luigi Canonici in the late eighteenth century. The evidence of the annotations, which are in three or four different inks, is too scanty for the author to prove when they were made, or to say when, or how, Ciriaco obtained the manuscript.

S.D.B.

4158 Bibliography and the Rare Book Trade

John Carter

Papers of the Bibliog. Soc. of America, 48 (3) 1954, 219—229.

Antiquarian booksellers have made valuable contributions to bibliography, both by their verbal advice to collectors, and by their published works, especially the catalogues. Unfortunately, their influence in this direction is less widely recognized than that of bibliographers on the book trade. Among the scholar booksellers mentioned, the author pays tribute to the outstanding work of the late Ernst Philip Goldschmidt of London.

S.D.B.

4159 Bibliothecohimatiourgomachia

[The importance of *not* having multiple copies]

Robert H. Taylor

Papers of the Bibliog. Soc. of America 48 (3) 1954, 230—238.

Private collectors of old books will soon be short of material, because too many volumes are finding their way to the shelves of American institutional libraries, from which they are unlikely to re-enter the market. Instances are quoted of libraries possessing as many as six identical copies, and it is suggested that, when all necessary research has been done on these duplicates, librarians would do well to dispose of them, and use the money in other ways.

S.D.B.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : GENERAL SERVICES AND NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

4160 The interdependence of knowledge and information in the world today

Maurice B. Visscher

Lib. Q., 24 (2) April 1954, 81—91. Tables, diagr.

Knowledge of research made by scientists the world over is essential to every research worker, yet the volume of scientific literature has reached such a magnitude (2m. pieces in 1950) that the international recording of it is totally incomplete. Abstracting journals fail to cover much foreign material, *e.g.* *Biological abstracts* has only 37% material from non-English-speaking countries. Other examples are cited of the inadequacy of the bibliography of research in the physiological sciences. Unesco has tackled the problem, without solving such basic difficulties as the multiplicity of languages now used by scientists, the cost involved, and the need for secrecy for national security, a need which the author would question.

J.A.T.

4161 Some lacunae in foreign bibliography

Robert W. Wadsworth

Lib. Q., 24 (2) April 1954, 124—137.

The Head of the Acquisitions Department of Chicago University Library reviews the gaps in foreign bibliographical coverage. A bibliography of current national bibliographies is the first need. The Far Eastern and Near Eastern countries are nearly all lacking in adequate national bibliographies. The need for the inclusion of periodicals, their mergers and cessations, etc., as well as music, maps, school books, microfilms, etc. in current national bibliographies is also stressed. France has no general index to its periodicals, a task for which librarians are peculiarly suited. In retrospective bibliography the most notable gaps are during the period between the early printing and the start of modern trade bibliography.

J.A.T.

4162 The bibliographer in the library

Robert L. Collison

Libri, 4 (4) 1954, 308—314.

While the aims of bibliography have remained unaltered its methods have advanced immeasurably. One aspect of this technical progress has been a continual increase in specialisation bringing about a need for international action. For instance the progress of the

Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke, the first major effort in co-operation, would be greatly speeded by setting up a Gesamtkatalog foundation, under Unesco or IFLA, where entries could be maintained and microfilms of different copies of the books could accumulate for comparative purposes. At the same time individual countries could proceed on similar lines, the foundation acting as a central control. This form of international action could be applied to other bibliographical fields besides that of incunabula.

J.A.F.

4163 How to Write a Guide to Reference Books

Olive A. Johnson

Lib. Assn. Rec., 56 (10) October 1954, 394—397.

An account of the work involved in the compilation of the *Supplement*, 1950—1952 to *Guide to Reference Books* by C. M. Winchell. Periodicals and national bibliographies are regularly scanned, suitable entries for inclusion in the *Supplement* being made on 5 by 3-in. slips. About seven times a year, the library issues *Notes on Selected Acquisitions* and one issue is cut up and pasted on to 4 by 6-in. cards for use in the preparation of the next supplement to the *Guide*. This indicates new reference material added to the library, and contains critical notes written by members of the staff. Publishers are approached for current information on publications "In progress" and other libraries co-operate in giving information, or lending the particular items, when an expensive or rare book is to be included. Every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of each entry at all stages, from the first 5 by 3-in. slip to the final proofs.

M.B.

4164 Las bibliografías de bibliografías en la Biblioteca General del Consejo

[Bibliographies of bibliographies in the Library of the Higher Council of Scientific Investigations]

A. Tortajada

Bib. Gen., 6 (13) January—June 1954, 3—8.

The Biblioteca General, which has only been in existence a few years, is now considered to have the best collection of modern bibliographies in Spain. Its bibliographical resources are briefly outlined. After considering the scope and character of different types of bibliographies of bibliographies, the author indicates those found most useful in this particular library.

P.J.C.

4165 Ein hervorragendes bibliographisches Auskunftsmittel: *Bibliographie deutscher Übersetzungen aus den Sprachen der Völker der Sowjetunion und der Länder der Volksdemokratie*

[An outstanding bibliography: *Bibliography of German translations from the languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the popular democracies*]

Robert Reichelt

Bibliothekar, 8 (17—18) September 1954, 515—517.

Aiming at comprehensiveness, this bibliography includes 90% of books and periodical articles. Each monthly issue contains about 700 entries. Books are taken from the German National Bibliography; some 300 periodicals are consulted directly. The classification of the Soviet Library Board, with 31 main classes and their subdivisions, is used. Items within each division are arranged alphabetically by authors. All items bear a serial number for easy reference. An annual author and subject index is planned. The transliteration systems of the academic libraries and Duden/Steinitz are used simultaneously.

F.M.J.

4166 Development of the system of legal deposit in the U.S.S.R.

Thomas J. Whitby

Coll. and Res. Libs., 15 (4) October 1954, 398—406.

The Soviet system, which has no connection with copyright, purports to guarantee the collection of all publications throughout the U.S.S.R., provides a basis for the compilation of a national bibliography and of a complete archive of Soviet publishing, ensures the steady flow of new publications to important libraries, and enables the government to compile complete statistics of publishing. The total size of library stocks in the U.S.S.R. is estimated at 500m. volumes.

L.J.L.

4167 The Published booklist and the exploitation of stock. I. Printed catalogues

R. F. Vollans

Bibliography and book stock, London and Home Counties Branch of the Library Association, 1954, 25—33.

Outlines the potentialities of the printed catalogue to fulfil the objectives of the public library, viz, to distribute, as widely as possible, printed material of a recognized quality, and of the private, university and college library. There follows a detailed description of the compilation of the printed catalogue of Westminster City Libraries together with an analysis of costs showing that the printed catalogue

is considerably cheaper than the cost of maintenance of numerous sheaf catalogues. The catalogue is considered necessary because of the number of foreign books added to stock which are not recorded in *B.N.B.* Formerly issued monthly, the catalogue now appears quarterly in classified form with subject and name index.

W.

4168 The Published booklist and the exploitation of stock. II. General lists

J. D. Reynolds

Bibliography and book stock, London and Home Counties Branch of the Library Association, 1954, 34-41.

General lists may be informative or stimulating. The former will be in a classified order and the layout will follow standard rules for bibliographical citation. They are sober, uniform and accurate. The latter display journalistic art to persuade readers to venture into some unknown literary field. They are exciting to produce and should appear at irregular intervals with a sense of urgency to arouse curiosity. Many examples are analysed as regards costs, format, typography and methods of production (printed, duplicated, offset litho). Their range is shown to be too limited, their production is dull and non-competitive and their circulation too narrow. A plea is made for a national library magazine that would reach the public through bookstalls as well as through public libraries.

W.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : SUBJECT

4169 The Published booklist and the exploitation of stock. III. Subject lists

F. Seymour Smith

Bibliography and book stock, London and Home Counties Branch of the Library Association, 1954, 42-46.

The aim of these lists is to help readers in selection from the library's resources. Before starting to compile, it is necessary to know the user of such booklists. Public library lists, being mainly of a general character, are of little use to the technical student. Centrally produced lists are unsatisfactory; booklists produced by a library or group of libraries can reflect better the particular holdings in that place. *B.N.B.* serves as an outstanding tool for checking stock against published material on a subject. Trade bibliographies are unsatisfactory for this purpose, but they include reprints. It is time that there were British Standards on publishing to ensure uniformity and the provision of essential information in all published bibliographies and reading lists.

W.

4170 An introductory bibliography in Anglo-Irish literature

George Brandon Saul

Bull. N. Y. Publ. Lib., **58** (9) September 1954, 429—435.

A selective bibliography of 110 items arranged under Early Anglo-Irish, The Yeatsian era general reference material, Anthologies of special interest, and Periodicals of special interest. It does not include the titles of works dealing with "British" or "English" literature in general.

F.J.S.

4171 A selection of German books for public libraries

Sophia Preisman

Ontario Lib. Rev., **38** (3) August 1954, 224—228.

A brief list of popular contemporary literature in German, including translations into German.

M.B.L.

4172 Books on Latin America

H. V. Livermore

Lib. Assn. Rec., **56** (11) November 1954, 428—430.

To stimulate British interest in Latin America, a deeper knowledge of these countries is very desirable. The author lists periodicals and books in English, which would form a useful nucleus on the subject, for public libraries.

M.B.

4173 The preparation of medical bibliographies

W. M. Gallagher

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., **42** (1) January 1954, 23—29.

Certain practical limitations must be imposed at the outset regarding the amount of time to be taken and the degree of completeness. The fullest information as to what is actually required, *e.g.* aspect, period, foreign-language titles, must be extracted from the reader. Before starting a search, it is useful first to consider the ramifications of the subject and possible lines of enquiry, and often to begin by looking up unfamiliar subjects in a good text book or in a dictionary. The use, limitations and idiosyncrasies of the following are described: *Index-Catalogue*, *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus*, *Current List of Medical Literature*.

G.R.P.

4174 A Bookshelf on Nutrition and the Pre-School Child

Lorraine Weng

J. Amer. Dietetic Assn., **30** (6) June 1954, 570—575. Bibliog.

A description of the research work and publications of United States organizations on infant and child feeding.

D.J.F.

4175 Bibliografia Tassiana [Bibliography of Tasso]

Giannetto Avanzi

Bibliofilia, 56 (1) 1954, 83.

The review *Studi Tassiani*, published by the Centre of Tasso studies at Bergamo, has undertaken the publication of the *Bibliografia Tassiana* compiled by Luigi Locatelli. The general picture of this work was given in *Bibliofilia* (53, 1951, 204). It will commence with part 4, edited by Tranquillo Frigeni, dealing with writings on Tasso and his works, and the first hundred entries for authors under the letter A have already appeared in *Studi Tassiani* 3 (3) 1953, VIII—32. Publication will continue regularly in forthcoming numbers. Articles on Tasso studies in 1946—51 and 1952 appeared in the same periodical (2 1952, 63—106 and 3, 1953, 51—57) while others by the same author were noticed in *Bibliofilia* (52, 1950, 299).
F.S.S.

4176 Correzioni ed Appendice alla Bibliografia delle lettere di Bernardo Tasso curata da G. Ravelli

[Corrections and Appendix to the Bibliography of the letters of Bernardo Tasso edited by G. Ravelli]

Lucia Rossetti

Bibliofilia, 56 (1) 1954, 27—30.

Ravelli's bibliography, published, together with unpublished letters of Bernardo and Torquato, in 1895, comprised 33 items and brought up to date that of Seghezzi, prefaced to Comino's (1733—51) edition of Bernardo's letters. Although carefully compiled and valuable, Ravelli's work now needs amplification and correction. The present article records three new editions and several separate letters published in periodicals, corrects one or two errors on the part of Ravelli and amplifies his description of two editions.
F.S.S.

4177 Bibliografia dell'urbanistica

[Bibliography of Town Planning]

Giannetto Avanzi

Bibliofilia, 56 (1) 1954, 84.

Francesco Bono has published a noteworthy bibliography of about 150 works published in 1950—52 on town-planning problems, in the volume *Attualità dell'urbanistica italiana* (Bologna, Cappelli, 1953 pp. 25—32).
F.S.S.

4178 Walt Whitman, the Oscar Leon collection

Lewis M. Stark

Bull. N. Y. Publ. Lib., 58 (5-10) May-October 1954, 213-229; 305-308; 348-359; 397-410; 455-461; 497-514.

Mr. Leon's Whitmaniana totals over 500 pieces, some of which are of great rarity and significance. The catalogue has the following arrangement:—Manuscripts by and relating to Whitman; Books by Whitman; Contributions by Whitman to periodicals, newspapers and books; Miscellany; Portraits of Whitman; Poems set to music; Whitman mementoes; About Whitman.

F.J.S.

THE ART OF THE BOOK: PAPER, TYPOGRAPHY, BINDING, ILLUSTRATION

4179 Photo Typesetting by the Linofilm

Print. Rev., 18 (66) Autumn 1954, 41-43. Illus.

It consists of two units, the keyboard and the photographic. The keyboard unit has a standard typewriter (producing in one operation both regular typewritten copy and perforated tape), an auxiliary panel, a justifying unit and a perforator. The justifying is done by a mechanical justification computer, and punched into the tape automatically. The photographic unit contains a reader unit, a multi-projection optical system and a film magazine. Some modifications of Linotype faces will be necessary, but basic characteristics will be retained. Methods evolved for doing corrections are, the immediate use of the Line Erase key on the auxiliary panel, changing the tape (after the typed copy has been edited) before photography, the use of a new automatic film splicing device tentatively called the Photocorrector, and correcting the tape after photography and re-running it. These methods may be used singly or combined. The production model is expected to be ready in 1955.

G.H.

4180 William Caxton, Father of British Printing

Arthur E. May

Print. Rev., 18 (66) Autumn 1954, 11-12. Illus.

A brief biographical account.

G.H.

4181 Het onderzoek naar boekbanden in Nederlandse bibliotheken

[Research into bookbindings in Dutch libraries]

E. de la Fontaine Verwey

Bibliotheekleven, 39 (9) September 1954, 293-307.

Libraries in the Netherlands possess a number of interesting bookbindings. Though many are recorded in catalogues of

manuscripts and incunables, there is no comprehensive catalogue of bindings as such. Rules are suggested for the cataloguing of bindings, and it is suggested that a programme should be adopted similar to that obtaining in Germany. Attention should be paid to 19th and 20th-century bindings.

K.G.

4182 La Mostra Storica Nazionale della Miniatura

[The National Historical Exhibition of Illumination]

Laura Sterpos Guidorizzi

Bibliofilia, 56 (1) 1954, 47—49.

Great interest, and not only among scholars and connoisseurs, has been aroused by this exhibition, of examples preserved in Italy of work from the 6th—16th centuries, which has been running in Palazzo Venezia for several months. The most scholarly and detailed catalogue, with 110 reproductions in colour and monochrome and general and special bibliographies, is edited by Prof. Giovanni Muzioli and published by Sansoni. The article notices some of the most notable exhibits in each group. The exhibition was intended to bring out the relationship of illumination to the major arts and the pictures which were shown to this end are included in an appendix to the catalogue.

F.S.S.

THE BOOK TRADE

(*See also* Abstract No. 4096)

4183 British Books Overseas

Author, 64 (4) Summer 1954, 78—79.

The export business is now three times what it was at the end of the war and five times its size in 1938 due to an unpredicted rise in a single market, Australia, which is now Britain's largest market for books. There was a slight rise in sales to New Zealand and a slight falling off in South Africa. In the Middle East, despite exchange difficulties, there was a highly pleasing increase in the demand for British books. Elsewhere, the tale is mainly one of decline—U.S.A., Canada, India, USSR, China, British Africa, etc. The situation in Europe is confused. In Germany, Italy and Spain sales increased, while everywhere else the decline has been steep. Britain is meeting American competition, especially in India, the British West Indies and Latin America.

I.W.F.

4184 The foreign distribution of American publications

Malcolm Johnson

Lib. Q., 24 (2) April 1954, 114—123.

The United States, as a book-exporting nation, did not really enter the international field until after World War I. By 1952 she was exporting some 25 m. volumes, of which 8½ m. were paper-backs, and this in spite of many handicaps. The principal handicaps to exportation were (i) non-convertible foreign currency in terms of dollars, and (ii) the high price of American books. There is some government aid, but, generally, book exporting is the private concern of publishers. The USIS libraries abroad have helped to advertise American books, but foreign booksellers have little knowledge of American bibliography. The difficulties of translation of American books into foreign languages are also discussed.

J.A.T.

AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS AND READERS

(See also Abstract No. 4110)

4185 UNESCO convention for the protection of cultural property

Unesco Bull., 8 (8—9) August—September 1954, 85.

Details are given of the convention drawn up and adopted at an intergovernmental conference held at the Hague in April and May 1954. Cultural property covers not only books, manuscripts and others works of art but also the buildings which house them. An international register of such property is to be established.

D.H.

4186 Fotocopie en auteursrecht

[Photo-copying and copyright]

A. M. W. Jordans

Bibliotheekleven, 39 (3) March 1954, 74—87.

The position regarding copyright and the photographic reproduction of printed material in England, Germany, Austria, France, U.S.A., and Switzerland is described in detail. In general copyright laws seem to impose limitations on copying which are not observed in practice, and a recent German test case is discussed. Photo-copying has become an essential aid to research, and one committee in the Netherlands has proposed amendments to the law to legalize the present practice and at the same time to safeguard the author's rights, whilst the present unsatisfactory position is being studied by another committee. It is suggested that the present practice is justified on the grounds that copying is undertaken instead of borrowing, rather than buying, the original, whilst the original is

often an article in a periodical which is no longer obtainable by purchase, especially if it is an American journal, and of which a second printing is out of the question.

K.G.

4187 The copying of literary property in library collections Part 2

Louis Charles Smith

Law Lib. J., 47 (3) August 1954, 204—208.

The present law of copyright in the U.S.A. does not cater for all the problems raised by the need of scholars for photocopies, largely because the term "fair use" has never been adequately defined. However, an agreement between interested groups (libraries, scholars, publishers and authors) should be possible, to act as a basis for copying until legislation can clarify the position. Conditions are suggested which might serve as the foundation for such an agreement: (i) the scholar's promise that he will confine his use of the photocopy to strictly private study; (ii) one photocopy only per scholar; (iii) a note on each photocopy stating the source of the material; (iv) payment by the scholar of the full cost, which should be higher than that of any available trade copy. These conditions do not cover ms. material.

M.B.L.

4188 English Publishing and the mass audience in 1852

Richard D. Altick

Studies in Bibliography, 6, 1954, 3—24.

Publishers in 1852 had little interest in the reading public; the largest sales were made to the subscription libraries. These libraries catered for a special clientele; the price of books did not matter. Hence the best selling three-volume novels were priced at 21/- and 31/-. A popular title might sell 40,000 copies, but the ordinary book only 500—1,000 copies. Yet the potential reading public is estimated at between 3m. and 6m. The literacy rate was put at 60%. Some newspapers sold more than 100,000 copies; these, some cheap books, and the publications of religious bodies were all that was available to the less well educated section. The arrival of reprints at 6/-, 3/6, and 1/- and 1/6d. reached a wider audience. Some 27,000 families bought the ordinary editions, 110,000 families bought cheaper books and reprints, the rest bought periodicals. Living conditions, long working hours and the emphasis on evangelicalism gave no encouragement to reading. Thus in spite of the fact that new periodicals, e.g. *Household Words*, *Chambers'*,

Cornhill, of good quality and low price appeared, a great opportunity was lost to create the habits of good reading and good taste. The impression that the general public has a low standard in literary taste might have been quite different if only publishers had had more vision, more missionary spirit, and been more experimental.

W.

4189 Book Clubs in Britain : a survey

John Baker

Brit. Bk. News, (168) August 1954, 415—419.

The Book Club of today consists of a group of bookbuyers organized by a commercial publishing concern to purchase books at bargain prices. The Booksellers' Association and the Publishers' Association devised regulations governing the conduct of book clubs in 1939, and these still operate. There is no deleterious relation between publishing houses and the book clubs which they own or influence. The choice of books depends mainly on working directors, aided by reviewers. The future of book clubs is uncertain; costs of running are high, and the increase of paper-covered books will have some effect. Popular newspaper proprietors and mass-marketing specialists may yet enter the field and depress the literary level of choice.

D.R.

4190 Pustakalyaon ke uthan men prakashakon ka yog-dan

[Contribution of the publishers towards the development of libraries]

Parmanand Doshi

Prak. Sam., 5 (3) November 1954, 199—201.

Publishers, because of their *de facto* control over the supply of books, can help the cause of libraries by allowing them more discount, by bringing out more good literature, and by keeping librarians informed about their publications and by bringing out journals giving impartial reviews of current literature. They should also publish books on librarianship and help such movements as "Read more books" and "Have more libraries".

R.N.P.

4191 The Paper bound book : twentieth-century publishing phenomenon

Kurt Enoch

Lib. Q., 24 (3) July 1954, 211—225.

After briefly reviewing the history of the paper bound book in Europe and America, the author proceeds to discuss the operations and problems connected with paper bound publishing in the United

States at the present time. The effect of this type of publishing on the ordinary book is also discussed, as well as the social implications of the paper bound book. The author is president of the "New American Library of World Literature", one of the foremost paper bound book publishers in the United States.

J.A.T.

4192 Paperbacks

Roy Lewis

Bowater Papers, (3) 1954, 54—58. Illus.

Some recent developments in the technique of publishing inexpensive books.

P.J.T.

4193 Het pocketbook : cultuurverspreidend of betrijtend ?

[The pocket edition : does it spread culture or kill it ?]

Roger Binnemans

Bibliotheekgids, 30 (4) July—August 1954, 100—104.

In Belgium pocket editions such as Penguins are sold mostly in tobacco kiosks and on station bookstalls, but rarely in bookshops. They are mostly American editions which depend for the sales largely on semi-pornographic covers, and are bought for casual reading, though some of the titles are well-established works by good authors. New works cannot hope to be printed for the first time in pocket editions in Dutch (or Flemish) because of the small public which could be catered for, but some good reprints of classics are now appearing. It is worth considering whether these pocket editions are in the long run a good thing or a bad one.

K.G.

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